



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 30, PAGES 923-958

FARM PROSPERITY

Price-Support Fight Overshadows
Real Keys To Farmers' Income

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

COMMODITY SET-ASIDE

IDAHO SENATE RACE

MERCHANT MARINE SOS

WHAT IS CLOTURE?

CONTENTS

BEHIND THE HEADLINES
Farm Program 923

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS
Merchant Marine 933
Lobby Registrations . . . 936
Pressure Points 938
Lobby Bill 938

AROUND THE CAPITOL
Flanders-McCarthy . . . 939
Congressional Briefs . . 939

EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Confirmations 940

POLITICAL NOTES
Montana Primary 941
Michigan Senate Race . . 941
State Roundup 941
Idaho Senate Race 942

FLOOR ACTION
Atomic Energy 943
What is 'Cloture'? 944
Omnibus Housing Bill . . 945
Veterans Benefits 946

Farm Loans 946
Reds' Citizenship 946
Communist Printing . . . 947
Postal Increase 947
Job Rehabilitation 947
Strategic Materials . . . 948
Education 948
Flood Control 948
Jobless Funds 948
Supplemental Funds . . . 948

VOTES
House 950
Housing 950
Veterans Benefits 950
Postal Increase 950
Senate 952
Atomic Energy 952

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP
Action 953
Tax Revision 953
McCarthy Staff 953
Pension Ban 954
Social Security 954
Welfare Funds 954
Segregation 955

Outlawing Reds 955
SEC Regulations 956
Tanker Construction . . . 956
UHF Television 956
Reports 956
Air Force "Waste" 956
Customs Simplification . . 956
Hearings 957
Reds in Defense Plants . . 957
Corn Surplus Loans 957
Investigations Code 957
Housing Probe 957
Federal Pay Raise 958
Witness Immunity 958
Appropriations 958
Foreign Aid 958
HEW Funds 958

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS
Legislation Status iv
Summary iv
Bills Acted On A-155
Bills Introduced A-160

CQ FEATURES
CQ Quotes ii
CQ Quiz iii

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

STerling 3-8060



capitol quotes

PAR-BOILING

Excerpts from the July 15 Senate debate on the Atomic Energy Act (Congressional Record, pp. 10135-38):

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "To compare a 24-hour national defense load of an atomic energy plant with an industrial plant which operates a shift at offpeak hours, and to say...they are alike, is about like saying that an egg and a golf ball are alike on three grounds: One, they are both white; two, they are both round...; three, they both have a smooth surface. But...if a golfer hits them with a club, he will find there is a slight difference."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "That is a very interesting and useful analogy."

Sen. Gore -- "Will not my colleague say it is profound?"

Sen. Kefauver -- "I am very happy to add the word 'profound'..."

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "When the... Senator...was drawing the parallel between the golf ball and the egg, I got the yolk."

Sen. Gore -- "I hope the Senator benefitted from it."

OVERWORKED CONGRESSMEN

From July 13 House debate (Congressional Record, p. 9823):

Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) -- "I believe... the Senate has reported the bill out and it is ready to be heard..."

Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) -- "I have enough trouble keeping up with what the House does. I cannot keep up with...the Senate..."

ORDER OF BUSINESS

From July 10 Senate debate (Congressional Record, p. 9727):

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "I am always glad to hear any suggestions on the part of the Senator from Oregon."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- "I wish the Majority Leader were as anxious to act on them."

COOLING-OFF PERIOD

"...Congress...(is) now driving hard for adjournment...(and seems) infected by a new-found sense of urgency. It is a curious thing to watch. After weeks and months of delay suddenly the heat is on. Un-

fortunately, bad legislation is often the product of the last few weeks of a session. Somewag has suggested that legislation passed in the final month of a session of Congress should not become law for two years so that the mistakes made when the rush was on could be repaired before they had a chance to do any damage." -- Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.), July 10 newsletter.

HOT STOVE LEAGUE

"...Washington, D.C., is like a giant rotisserie. Its occupants, when not fleeing in steady streams of inching cars to the nearby coolness of West Virginia hills, are baked into limp exhaustion. It's as if they were spiked on an invisible spit and rotated slowly in a marble oven. For Washington's beauty -- its wide and tall expanses of shimmering marble -- is also its plague in the summertime. The heat bounces from building to building, tomb to tomb, memorial to memorial, and seems to gain in temperature with each bounce. ...it hits with terrible impact. After a few hours, one feels like limp, wilted lettuce...or an over-boiled ham." -- Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.), July 15 newsletter.

CONSERVATION AND THE FARM

"Historians may well point out that the most important part of the Farm Program is the one that encourages and assists in conservation of soil fertility and water resources." -- Rep. John V. Beamer (R Ind.), July 14 newsletter.

COMMANDING SECRETARIES

"Certainly civilians should be in control of our Armed Forces but it seems to me that the trend since the Unification Act has been for civilians to take over our Armed Forces. We now have 23 Under and Assistant Secretaries in the Defense Department. I believe the time will come when...Congress will regret having passed the Unification Act. It has brought a shift of power that should be very carefully watched." -- Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.), July 12 House speech on a bill to add Assistant Secretaries for the Defense Department.

HIGH COST OF FARMING

"Don't swallow the inflammatory stories of farmers waxing fat upon the bounty of the taxpayers. They aren't; they have the same difficulties on the 10th of the month as you and I. This is inevitable with living costs at the highest point in history." -- Rep. Don Magnuson (D Wash.), July 15 newsletter.

Copyright 1984, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1106 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights also are reserved. Subscription rates are scaled from \$20 a year (a public service rate without editorial rights) through \$1,000 a year, and are based on membership and/or circulation. Rates will be furnished on request. Additional single copies sell for \$1. CQ Weekly Report and Index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia.



FARM PROGRAM

Four Little-Publicized Factors--Set Asides, Diverted Acres, Storage And

Surplus Disposal--May Render Academic Big Battle Over Price Support Levels

Pitchforks are flying in the rigid vs. flexible farm price supports battle, but the real answers to farmers' income probably lie buried under a haystack in the far meadow.

No matter which side wins the rigid vs. flexible bout, Congressional Quarterly found, these four behind-the-headlines factors may determine the heft of the farmer's wallet:

- Commodity set-aside
- Diverted acreage
- Storage facilities
- Surplus disposal.

President Eisenhower's proposed program of flexible supports for five basic commodities has been opposed by those who want an extension of rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity.

The President wants supports on the five basics -- corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts -- to range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. A House compromise would raise the floor to 82.5 per cent of parity through 1955. The Senate Committee proposed extension of rigid 90 per cent supports through 1955.

Here's why the controversy may prove academic:

Commodity Set-Aside

The size of surpluses does not affect rigid supports. But under flexible supports, support levels rise as supply declines, and decline as supply rises.

However, another provision of the President's program -- incorporated in both the Senate and House bills -- would brake the decline.

Big bites of existing surpluses -- up to \$2.5 billion worth -- would be "set aside." They would be counted out of price-support computations.

The true surpluses of some commodities would squeeze fully flexible price supports down close to minimums. But the set-aside would pull part of the weight off, allowing support levels to rise.

Debate rages over 75 vs. 82.5 vs. 90 per cent of parity. Probably none of the set aside commodities would dip to 75 per cent, and few would go to 82.5 per cent.

Diverted Acreage

In the case of several commodities, farmers must restrict their acreage to get price supports.

They may leave the diverted acres idle; they may plant non-cash crops; they may switch to other cash crops. The third alternative may aggravate surpluses of other commodities, depressing the prices of vegetables, for example, which get no direct supports.

As protection against new surpluses, the Agriculture Department has imposed new controls. Farmers would lose price supports if they should reduce production of wheat, for example, only to pour oats on the market. They would have to leave most of their diverted acres idle or in pasture.

Farmers who comply would get the guaranteed price per bushel, bale, or pound. But compliance would reduce the number of bushels, bales, and pounds on which they would get 75, 82.5, or 90 per cent of parity.

Storage Facilities

Crop loans are the basic device for supporting prices. The farmer gets a loan on wheat, for example, equivalent to the support level, and uses the wheat as collateral. If market prices remain below the support level, he declines to repay his loan and the government takes the collateral.

To get the loan, however, the farmer must store his collateral safely, in a manner meeting government specifications -- much as a home-owner must keep his house in repair to protect the investment of the bank which holds his mortgage.

In 1953, farmers were guaranteed 90 per cent of parity for wheat. Prices they actually received averaged 82 per cent of parity. One cause was failure to qualify for support loans by storing the wheat.

The Agriculture Department has been encouraging expansion of storage facilities. If a storage shortage should develop, some farmers would have to settle for the price the market dictates -- no matter whether the law guarantees 75, 82.5, or 90 per cent of parity.

Surplus Disposal

Most industrial workers earn more than the legal minimum wage. They would not if there were 10 workers available for every job.

Similarly, farm surpluses depress markets, reducing prices to legal minimums. If surpluses -- beyond reserve requirements -- could be eliminated, market prices probably would rise above support levels.

Legal guarantees -- at 75, 82.5, or 90 per cent of parity -- would remain only as a back-stop against economic reverses and natural catastrophes to which agriculture is especially susceptible.

Fact Sheet

COMMODITY SET-ASIDE

President's Request. "The new (farm) program should first be given an opportunity to start operating without the handicap of such large accumulated surpluses. This is to be done by setting aside certain quantities of our surplus commodities, eliminating them from price-support computations..."

"They (surpluses) can be insulated from the commercial markets and used in constructive ways...I recommend that authority be provided to set aside reserves up to the value of \$2.5 billion from the stocks presently held by the Commodity Credit Corporation..."

Agriculture Message, Jan. 11, 1954

Effect on Price Supports. The President proposed that five (wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts) of the six basic commodities -- now supported at 90 per cent of parity -- be supported on a flexible scale between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity beginning in 1955. The support level would rise as surpluses declined, and decline as surpluses rose. HR 9680, the House version of the omnibus farm bill, would institute flexible supports but narrow the range to between 82.5 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. The Senate bill (S 3052), as reported to the floor, would extend rigid 90 per cent supports through 1955 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 879).

(Non-basic commodities, some of which would be set aside, are eligible for flexible supports on either a mandatory or permissive basis.)

The set-aside, which is provided for in both HR 9680 and S 3052 as reported, would prevent fluctuation over the full range of either the 75-90 or the 82.5-90 flexible scale. Without a set-aside, large surpluses beyond normal supply would drive the support level down. Quantities which are set aside, however, would not be counted as surpluses in applying the formula; therefore, only part of the surplus would act to lower the support level.

Extent of Set-Aside. HR 9680 would set aside the following quantities, in millions, with the Secretary of Agriculture determining the level between minimum and maximum:

	Max.	Min.
Wheat (bushels)	500	400
Upland cotton (bales)	4	3
Cottonseed oil (lbs.)	500	0
Butter (lbs.)	200	0
Nonfat dry milk solids (lbs.)	300	0
Cheese (lbs.)	150	0
Corn (bushels)	300	0

The House added corn to the list proposed by the Administration. The Senate bill would omit corn, but otherwise would set aside the same quantities.

How Set-Aside Would Work. With a large supply of wheat -- 875 million bushels -- already in storage, and with wheat production expected to remain high, wheat would slide close to the minimum support level in 1955 under a flexible formula.

But if 400 million bushels (the minimum) of the surplus should be set aside, the surplus for purposes of price supports would be 475 million bushels -- instead of 827 million -- in the 1955-56 marketing year. (These and following figures are based on Agriculture Department estimates as of April, 1954.) If the maximum set-aside -- 500 million bushels -- should be used, the wheat surplus for price-support purposes would be 375 million bushels.

Therefore, instead of dropping to near 75 per cent of parity -- the minimum under the President's proposal -- wheat would be supported at 79 per cent of parity in 1955 if 400 million bushels should be set aside -- counted out of the surplus -- or at 84 per cent if the maximum of 500 million bushels should be set aside.

The Agriculture Department estimates that the surplus will decline by 1956 to a level where wheat supports would be 82 per cent of parity with a 400 million bushel set-aside, 87 per cent with 500 million bushels set aside.

If the minimum of 82.5 per cent of parity should be enacted, supports could not decline as low as 79 per cent, as they otherwise would in 1955 with a 400 million bushel set-aside.

For cotton, the Agriculture Department estimated, supports with the minimum 3 million bale set-aside would be 82 per cent of parity in 1955, and 89 per cent in 1956. With the maximum 4 million bale set-aside, supports would be 86 per cent of parity in 1955, and 90 per cent in 1956.

Rice would be supported at 90 per cent of parity, although it would not be part of the set-aside, because supply would not be so excessive as to drive the support level down.

Peanuts would be supported at 83 per cent of parity in 1955 and 1956, according to the Department's April estimate. Peanuts would not be in the set-aside.

Cottonseed oil, butter, nonfat dry milk solids, cheese, and corn would not have to be set aside under either HR 9680 or S 3052, so their support levels might not be

affected. HR 9680 would provide for a minimum dairy support of 80 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1956, while S 3052, as reported, would raise the minimum to 85 per cent through Aug. 31, 1955. Thereafter the minimum support would revert to 75 per cent of parity, but the bills would set up broader criteria than those now in effect for determining the level between 75 per cent and 90 per cent. The new criteria might require higher supports with any given supply and demand situation.

Corn would be supported at 85 per cent of parity in 1955, and 87 per cent in 1956 without a set-aside.

In July 1 floor debate, House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- apparently using recent Agriculture Department estimates -- said 1955 supports for corn would be 84 per cent of parity, for cotton 90 per cent, and for wheat 78 per cent (but a minimum of 82.5 per cent would raise the wheat level).

Tobacco, a basic, would not be subject to flexible supports under either the Administration program or House and Senate bills. Supports would remain at 90 per cent of parity whenever marketing quotas are in effect.

Supports would decline sharply for any commodity subject to marketing quotas if producers should reject marketing quotas.

Effect on Production Controls. Although set aside quantities would be ignored for purposes of setting price support levels, they would be counted in imposing acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Transitional Parity. Estimates of support levels after Jan. 1, 1956, assume a gradual shift to modern parity -- a formula based on averages over a period of recent years which would lower the dollar-and-cents equivalent of parity percentages for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts.

Normal Carryovers. Related to the set-aside are proposals to revise normal carryovers of some commodities. A normal carryover is the reserve of a commodity beyond consumption which is not considered a surplus. HR 9680 and S 3052, as reported, would increase the corn carryover from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of domestic consumption and exports, and increase the normal wheat reserve from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. HR 9680 would lower the normal cotton carryover from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

Like set-asides, increased carryovers would not depress support levels. But unlike set-asides, carryovers would affect computations of acreage allotments or marketing quotas.

Estimates of price supports in this analysis assume revision of normal carryover levels for wheat, corn, and cotton.

Insulation. In an effort to insulate the set-aside -- to prevent it from affecting commodity markets -- HR 9680 and S 3052 would impose curbs on methods for disposing of such surpluses. For details, see pp. 930-32.

Even without a set-aside, current CCC surpluses are insulated from the market to a degree, through certain restrictions on terms for their disposal.

Will Flexible Supports Be Flexible? The most controversial part of this year's farm battle has concerned rigid vs. flexible supports for basic commodities. The set-aside would prevent any sharp declines in supports even under fully flexible supports. Nevertheless, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and President Eisenhower call flexibility a key to their farm program. Why?

Flexible supports have been the post-war law since 1948, but never have taken effect because rigid supports have been extended "temporarily" -- by Congress or by

Definition Of Farm Program Terms

Parity is a formula to measure the purchasing power of farm prices. If a bushel of corn sells for 100 per cent of parity, the proceeds of that sale will buy the farmer as many Sunday neckties as the price of a bushel of corn bought during the base period. For commodities subject to old parity the base period is 1910-14, while for modern parity the base is the most recent 10 years. **Transitional** parity gradually bridges the gap between old and modern parity.

Basic commodities are wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts, and tobacco, all of which have rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity. The Administration wants the first five to have flexible supports beginning in 1955.

Rigid supports are a fixed guarantee. They do not fluctuate from the established level.

Flexible supports fluctuate within a specified range, depending on supply. The support level for a commodity rises as supply declines, and declines as supply rises.

Set-aside is a device to reduce the amount of surplus which would affect the flexible-supports formula. Specified quantities of certain surpluses would not be counted for purposes of computing the level of support within the flexible range.

Normal carryover is the quantity of a commodity, in excess of consumption, which is counted as reserve against possible shortages, rather than as surplus.

Diverted acreage is farm land which the farmer is required to take out of production of a crop in order to qualify for price supports. Acreage is restricted to limit production.

Cross-compliance is a regulation to require the farmer to comply with acreage restrictions on all controlled crops in order to get price supports on any.

Total acreage allotments restrict plantings of all cash crops -- whether subject to individual acreage restrictions or not -- on diverted acreage.

Reseal is a device for reducing the government's requirements for facilities in which to store surpluses by extending crop loans. Farmers are paid storage fees if they keep commodities which they otherwise would turn over to the government as forfeited collateral on price-support loans.

Occupancy-guarantee contracts are agreements by which the government pledges to pay commercial warehousemen part of their loss if occupancy of expanded storage facilities falls below a specified level. The guarantee is designed to encourage expansion by reducing risk.

administrative action. Although the House raised the minimum support from 75 per cent to 82.5 per cent, Secretary Benson said he considered the outcome a victory. "We were willing to turn the cart around and start toward flexibility," he said. A switch to flexible supports would have little effect in 1955, but it could improve the chances of flexible supports -- over the 75 per cent to 90 per cent range -- to replace rigid supports subsequently.

The Administration's supporters in the House agree that institution of flexible supports -- in conjunction with the set-aside -- would have little immediate effect. Halleck said in July 1 debate that the difference between a minimum support of 82.5 per cent and a floor of 75 per cent "is the difference between Tweedledee and Tweedledum."

Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.), professing bewilderment at the rigid vs. flexible supports controversy, June 30 called it "an academic question."

Pro and Con. Benson conceded Jan. 18 that insulation of the set-aside could not be complete.

Rep. Karl C. King (R Pa.), who had called the set-aside "this little piece of fiction," said in the House Jan. 30 that "anyone should know that \$2.5 billion worth of surpluses cannot be removed by set-aside as a depressing factor in the market and a deadweight in the balancing of our economy, unless it be set aside at the bottom of the sea." He said July 2 that the set-aside plan was "in defiance of all the true laws of economics..."

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, June 30 called the set-aside "fanciful, foolish, and fraudulent and fallacious... They propose to... afflict... (the nation) with some sort of amnesia or blindness and pretend you do not even have \$2.5 billion worth of commodities... They did that... to bring the price-support program to approximately 90 per cent of parity... We (the Committee)... included that (the set-aside) in our bill. But... not... for the purpose that influenced Mr. Benson; we did it because we thought that it was wise for us to have a normal and abundant carry-over..."

Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) June 30 called the set-aside a "fool yourself program" and a "face-saving device." He summarized his conception of the Administration's position: "Boys, we are willing for you to get 90 per cent, but we do not want to admit that it is right."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) July 8 proposed to delete the set-aside from S 3052, but the Agriculture Committee rejected his motion, 5-10. Anderson contended that the Secretary of Agriculture already had authority for a set-aside. Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) voted with Anderson because, he said, the set-aside should not be used in conjunction with rigid supports, which would be extended by S 3052 as reported by the Committee.

John C. Lynn, legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which supports a set-aside, said June 29 that the plan is "just a gadget." He told CQ that the set-aside could not be insulated from the market effectively. He said, however, the set-aside should help farmers to switch from rigid supports to "a semblance" of flexible supports. He said it would not be practical to make the switch all at once.

Defenders of the set-aside agree with the President, who said in his Agriculture Message that the transition to flexible supports "should be accomplished in a prudent and careful manner to avoid sharp adjustments which would threaten the dislocation of the program."

How Long? The President proposed the set-aside as a temporary device to ease the transition. He said in his Economic Report of Jan. 28 that the set-aside "can succeed only if further major additions to carry-overs cease after 1954."

In similar vein, Anderson said Feb. 26: "It helps little to set aside and insulate... CCC stocks this year unless at the same time we let agricultural laws (flexible supports) apply that will not build burdensome surpluses. Otherwise we will be setting aside each year -- until the consumer and taxpayer rebel."

Fact Sheet

DIVERTED ACREAGE

Interlocking Surpluses. In an attempt to control surpluses of some farm commodities, the Agriculture Department restricts the number of acres which may be planted without loss of price supports. For example, the 1953 wheat crop was 78 million acres; the allotment was cut to 62 million acres for the 1954 crop, and will be cut to 55 million for the 1955 crop.

What does a farmer do when he diverts part of his land from a crop to comply with acreage allotments? He may leave the diverted acres idle or fallow. He may plant non-cash soil-conserving crops. He may switch to cash crops in competition with other farmers.

This last alternative disturbs the Administration. When producers of wheat, corn, or cotton (the main diversion crops) switch to oats, for example, they may increase costs of the government's oat price-support program by causing or aggravating surpluses.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the House Agriculture Committee May 5: "Large-scale production of cash crops from diverted acres could compound our price-support problems in other commodities."

And diversion worries farmers who produce crops which get no direct price supports. A. L. Towson of the Vegetable Growers Association of America told the Senate Agriculture Committee March 24 his farmers feared that other farmers would plant their diverted acres to vegetables, causing surpluses and thus depressing prices.

President's Viewpoint. In his Jan. 11 Agriculture Message, President Eisenhower said diversion in prospect "could have the most unfortunate impact on the total economy." Among the commodities he said might be endangered by diversion were soybeans, vegetable oils, potatoes, sugar beets, rice, alfalfa, flaxseed, and vegetables.

The President said perhaps 25 million acres would be diverted. June 22, Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said diversion in 1955 may reach 35 million acres, including past diversions which will remain in effect.

Mr. Eisenhower said his basic approach to the diverted-acreage problem is to reduce the amount of diversion through increased consumption, which in turn would reduce the need for acreage restrictions. (For details on the Administration's program for disposing of surpluses, see pp. 930-32.)

When acreage must be diverted, he said, its use should be related to soil conservation. Subsequently, the Agriculture Department amplified the Administration's program for controlling diverted acreage.

REMEDIES

Cross-Compliance. June 21, Benson invoked cross-compliance regulations, which would require farmers to comply with acreage allotments on all crops in order to receive price supports on any.

In the current crop year, a cotton farmer must comply with cotton acreage allotments to get full cotton price supports. But he does not lose his cotton supports if he exceeds his allotment for peanuts; he merely is penalized on peanut supports.

Under cross-compliance for the 1954-55 crop year, however, this farmer would lose his price supports for cotton as well as for peanuts if he should exceed his peanut allotment -- even if he should comply with his cotton allotment.

The effect: Discouragement of shifts from one controlled crop to another.

Benson proclaimed cross-compliance last year, too, but withdrew the order on grounds that it had been issued too late in the season -- October.

Total Acreage Allotments. Cross-compliance would permit a cotton farmer to divert his cotton acreage to such non-allotment crops as vegetables without losing his cotton supports.

When Benson proclaimed cross-compliance, he also ordered total acreage allotments to close this gap. These over-all allotments would apply only to larger farms -- those which would divert more than 10 acres from allotment crops. To get price supports on any crop, these farmers would have to confine planting of all cash crops -- allotment or non-allotment -- to a prescribed total. The total allotment would be individual allotments of controlled crops plus 1953 acreages -- with adjustments in some cases -- of non-allotment crops.

The effect: Farmers subject to total acreage allotments would be penalized if they should increase their total plantings of cash crops, even if they should comply with allotments for all controlled crops. They would have to leave their diverted acres idle or fallow, or plant prescribed non-cash soil-conserving crops.

Restricted List. As reported from Committee, the Senate omnibus farm bill (S 3052) included a provision which would restrict diversion on a geographical basis. Benson would be authorized to establish lists of crops which could not be grown for sale -- or could be grown only in limited quantities -- on diverted acres. Farmers failing to comply with these restricted lists would lose their price supports.

This device was in a preliminary version of the House bill (HR 9680) but was deleted in Committee. Rep. Sid Simpson (R Ill.) introduced an amendment to re-insert the provision on the floor, but withdrew it and said he would try to have it incorporated in the Senate bill.

Soil Conservation. Some proposals would withhold soil-conservation payments to penalize farmers failing to comply with controls on diverted acres. Simpson's amendment would establish a "soil fertility bank." Benson would be authorized to require use of portions of acreage for non-cash soil-building crops or practices; the penalties for non-compliance would be forfeiture of federal soil-conservation payments and price supports on crops not under marketing quotas.

Current law bans conservation payments to cotton farmers who knowingly exceed acreage allotments for any basic commodities. Rep. Karl C. King's (R Pa.)

amendment to HR 9680 -- which was rejected -- would have extended the ban to other farmers.

Other bills -- including S 3036, S 3049 and HR 7662 -- also would tie diverted acres to soil conservation.

July 6, Benson said he had recommended returning 8 million acres -- which had been planted to wheat to boost World War II production -- to grass.

This proposal would be designed to help meet what Benson considers a major cause of surpluses. High supports, he has said, encourage cultivation of marginal land which otherwise would be planted to other crops, devoted to soil-building, or left idle. While the farm program should encourage the most economic patterns of production, according to Benson, high supports tend to freeze inefficient patterns.

COST TO FARMERS

Reductions of acreage allotments are especially hard on farmers in areas where soil and climate are such that little diversification is possible. And farmers whose land is adaptable to a variety of crops face weak markets in many of the commodities they might grow on diverted acres.

Even where diversification is feasible, cross-compliance regulations would prevent diversion from one allotment crop to another. And total acreage allotments would restrict diversion from allotment to non-allotment crops. Thus, some farmers would be required to surrender part of their farms' income-producing potential -- or else refuse to comply and take their chances on the free market without full price supports.

CQ heard no predictions that farmers will refuse to comply, but some observers believe that they will vote for marketing quotas on wheat, for example, by smaller majorities than the 87.2 per cent in 1953. Some farmers -- besides the minority who regularly have voted against controls -- may decide that they could do better on the free market, producing as they please, than on a market which guarantees unit prices but reduces the number of units they may sell.

Opponents of strict controls on diverted acres contend that such restrictions -- in combination with restricted plantings and reduced price supports -- might bankrupt thousands of farmers.

One solution offered in reply is the use of soil-conservation payments to make up part of the loss resulting from taking acreage out of cash crops, and to pay part of conservation costs. In his Agriculture Message, the President said: "Wherever acreage adjustments are especially difficult, Agricultural Conservation Program funds will be used to help farmers make these adjustments..."

While checking the spread of surpluses, the Administration believes, such a program also would increase the long-run value of land to its owners and create a "bank" of fertility for national emergencies.

The Agriculture Appropriation Act (P.L. 437) authorizes \$250 million for soil-conservation payments, \$55 million of the total reserved until adoption of a diverted-acreage control program.

The diverted-acreage section which was deleted from the House Committee Print would have authorized payments to farmers for not harvesting soil-conserving crops, and for retirement of diverted acres.

The American Farm Bureau Federation favors control of diverted acres, but John C. Lynn, its legislative

director, does not minimize the extent to which such control may hit farmers financially. He pointed out to CQ June 29 that \$250 million in soil-conservation payments, if spread out among all farmers faced with the diversion problem, would average out to very little per acre.

Lynn, while conceding loss of income to some farmers if diverted acreage is controlled strictly, told CQ that the true picture can be obtained only if the lean years are averaged with the fat. Some wheat farmers, he said, have been reaping good profits under price supports, while planting to the limit -- ignoring soil-conservation -- in order to protect their acreage history, on which allotments are based.

He said he did not think any farmers would go bankrupt because of diverted-acreage controls. They would cultivate their allotted acreage more intensively and get bigger yields, Lynn predicted.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said the Committee deleted the diverted-acreage section from its bill because the Agriculture Department had said it already had authority to impose controls. The Committee took no official stand on the desirability of such controls, although HR 9680 would require that Benson, in operating soil-conservation programs, "give particular consideration" to diverted-acreage problems.

Farm laws contain no express authorizations for cross-compliance or total acreage allotment regulations. However, Oct. 1, 1953, Benson was told by his Solicitor (then Karl D. Loos) that he had authority to require cross-compliance as a condition of eligibility for price supports.

In Opinion #5575, Loos cited previous Solicitors' opinions and statements of Committees. The authority, he said, was implied in Title 7, sections 1421 (b) and (c) of the U.S. Code. Section (b) provides that, subject to other provisions of farm laws, "the amounts, terms, and conditions of price support operations and the extent to which such operations are carried out, shall be determined or approved by the Secretary." Section (c) provides: "Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices...prescribed by the Secretary, may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support."

These sections, Loos said, "authorize the Secretary to impose reasonable conditions of eligibility for price support on a basic commodity, requiring compliance with...regulations in addition to those with which the producer must comply to come within the definition of a 'cooperator,' whenever the Secretary finds it necessary to do so to assist in keeping supplies in line with demand and bring about a more effective price support program."

Section 1428 (b) defines a "cooperator" as a producer of a basic commodity who complies with acreage allotments on that commodity.

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), ranking Democrat on the Agriculture Committee, told CQ July 9 that the Agriculture Department was "just reading something into the law that Congress never intended."

In his minority report, opposing HR 9680, Rep. King noted opinions that Benson already has the authority to control diverted acreage. However, he said: "In the past pressures exerted through Congress have kept every Secretary of Agriculture from properly handling the acres

diverted from supported crops from injuring producers of unsupported crops. This is all the evidence needed to prove that Congress must direct the Secretary to require the use of diverted acres in a manner to avoid unfair competition if justice is to prevail." (H Rept. 1927).

Similarly, Lynn -- although conceding that Benson probably has the needed authority -- told CQ that Congress should "share the responsibility" by "directing" Benson to use the authority. He said Congress had caused the diverted-acres problem by extending rigid supports, and therefore should help Benson withstand pressures.

John J. Heimburger, counsel of the House Agriculture Committee, told CQ June 28 that he did not think anything in HR 9680 would disturb any existing authority to control diverted acreage.

Cooley introduced two amendments in Committee to eliminate or restrict the Secretary's authority, but they were rejected. He told CQ he had considered offering restrictive amendments on the floor, but withheld them because they might have jeopardized passage of the bill.

PRO AND CON

King summarized the views of those who favor control of diverted acreage. In his minority report, he said: "How can we in good conscience use government money and power to pay producers for price support and the cutting of production...only to have the acreage from those crops shifted into vegetables, fruits, and livestock production. The effect is to use government money to subsidize competition of one group of farmers against another group of farmers...who do not receive or want a subsidy from government."

Benson said June 21 he regretted imposing such controls.

Nevertheless, the Secretary said, "we have no immediate choice...It doesn't make sense to encourage the building of new problems through the unwise shifting of acres from one surplus crop to another." Without controls, he said, acres diverted under allotment programs "are likely to be planted to other crops which need -- or would soon need -- adjustments themselves."

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), who has opposed the Administration's flexible-supports program, called the diverted-acreage regulations "far too tough" and "a step toward the maximum regimentation of farmers."

Cooley told CQ July 9 that Benson, who he said entered office as an "apostle of freedom," had "regimented the farmers and controlled them as they have never been regimented and controlled before."

Cooley said he might favor diverted-acreage controls if he thought surpluses were more than "very temporary." He said he did not believe North Carolina cotton farmers would try to compete on diverted acres with established producers of fruits and vegetables.

In North Carolina and other states, Cooley said, farmers are being encouraged -- and assisted through research -- to diversify their production. Such diversification, he said, may be "a blessing in the long run."

The Agriculture Department, Cooley said, was "anticipating" a diverted-acreage problem which probably will not be serious. He predicted that the regulations will "be very unpopular and won't be profitable."

Sectional interests enter the picture. During consideration in January of a bill (which became P.L. 290) to revise cotton acreage allotments, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) offered an amendment to require that acreage --

with certain exemptions -- diverted from cotton be planted to soil-conserving legumes or pasture crops. He said his state's soybean producers were threatened by diverted acreage. Cotton state Members challenged Douglas to propose controls for acreage diverted from wheat, which is grown in Illinois. Douglas said such a provision would not be germane to a cotton bill. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said diverted acreage should be considered as part of an omnibus farm bill, and the amendment was rejected.

Fact Sheet

STORAGE FACILITIES

Effect on Price Supports. Federal loans on crops are the basic device for operating the price-support program. To get a loan, the farmer uses his crop as collateral. To qualify as collateral, the crop must be placed in safe storage, on the farm or in commercial facilities. Storage of loan crops is the farmer's responsibility (although the government assists him).

Crops not under loan, but instead subject to purchase agreements, also must have adequate storage if the farmer wants maximum price when he sells to the government. Quality of the commodity affects the price the government will pay.

When the government (through the Commodity Credit Corporation) acquires title to surplus commodities through outright purchase or through foreclosure on price-support loans, it must buy or rent storage facilities to protect its investment.

Even when commodities are not supported by the government, storage helps the farmer obtain maximum prices by enabling him to hold his crop off the market while prices are seasonally low.

What Shortage of Storage Costs Farmers. Although farmers were guaranteed wheat supports at 90 per cent of parity, the prices they received in 1953 averaged 82 per cent of parity, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the House Agriculture Committee March 10. Corn, also guaranteed 90 per cent, was selling for an average 79 per cent of parity when Benson testified. Other storable commodities are affected similarly if farmers, failing to store them as required under price-support programs, are forced to sell on the market. (Another factor sometimes is weather damage to crops; excessive moisture content can disqualify grain as support-loan collateral or for purchase agreements).

Storage as a Campaign Issue. In 1948, Congress forbade CCC acquisition of real property to store farm commodities. In the election campaign, Democrats told farmers that a shortage of storage facilities resulted from this provision, written by the Republican-controlled Congress. Republicans replied that any shortage of facilities resulted from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan's failure to use authority he had to encourage expansion of storage facilities (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 61; Vol. V, 1949, pp. 150-153).

Frank K. Woolley, American Farm Bureau Federation legislative counsel, was vice-president of CCC in 1948 when the controversial prohibition was enacted. Recounting events of that year, Woolley told CQ June 29 that the grain trade supported the prohibition, which he said hampered CCC. He said he tried to get the House Banking and Currency Committee to delete the provision, but succeeded only in having it modified.

Although the prohibition hampered CCC, Woolley said, it was not "one-hundredth" as bad as President Truman and Brannan claimed. He said he told the Administration that it was distorting the facts in efforts to be "dramatic," but the campaign continued.

In 1949, Congress repealed the prohibition and authorized CCC to acquire storage facilities in any area where privately-owned facilities were inadequate.

Woolley said the Administration then expanded storage facilities, primarily through use of authority it had in 1948 but failed to use.

Gus F. Geissler, former head of the Production and Marketing Administration who now is a National Farmers Union official, told CQ July 19 that the 80th Congress "certainly did" hamper expansion of storage facilities.

He said available incentives for expansion of commercial and on-farm storage were "a slow thing," inadequate to meet the "emergency situation" of big crop yields in 1948. Fast expansion of storage, he said, could have been accomplished only through acquisition of bins by CCC -- action banned by Congress.

Storage Shortage Today? Comprehensive estimates of storage capacity and needs are not available, partly because requirements depend on crop yields which are variable.

A 1953 survey indicated that commercial storage capacity for grains and oilseeds totaled about 2.3 billion bushels. Since June, 1949, CCC has expanded its own capacity from 45 million to more than 700 million bushels, and invited bids in June for another 100 million bushels' capacity.

Sixty-eight million bushels of CCC wheat will be in emergency storage aboard merchant ships of the "moth-ball" fleet this year.

In April, the Agriculture Department estimated that capacity may be 150 million to 250 million bushels short of requirements -- especially in the Corn Belt and Great Plains -- when 1954 crops come in. Since April, capacity has been expanded -- but estimates of crop yields have risen. In a pamphlet, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson warned that, "with average weather, 1954 production -- added to all-time record carryovers of former crops -- can mean the most serious storage problems we have ever faced."

EXPANSION PROGRAMS

Reseal. To ease the strain on its own and commercial storage requirements, CCC encourages farmers to hold onto surpluses, under loans or purchase agreements, which it otherwise would have to take over.

Farmers may extend price-support loans on 1953 crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghums, rye, and flaxseed, if they keep (reseal) the crops -- which are collateral for the loans -- on their farms instead of delivering them to CCC. Purchase agreements may be converted to loans for purposes of the reseal program. Participating farmers are paid standard storage fees for the commodities they hold for CCC.

Last year, 6.6 million bushels of 1952 wheat were resealed. Some 1952 crops which were resealed in 1953 may be resealed for a second year in 1954.

The Agriculture Department has said that the reseal program saves CCC money through reduction of handling costs and of federal investment in storage facilities. In addition, commodities are kept in rural areas where they eventually may be used.

Loans. To finance construction or purchase of storage facilities -- for storage of new crops or resale of old -- farmers may get CCC loans covering up to 80 per cent of costs or 45 cents per bushel of capacity, whichever is less. The loans are payable over four years at four per cent annual interest. Farmers added 30 million bushels of storage capacity under the loan program in 1953, and the Administration expects to make loans on 25 million bushels of capacity in 1954, 22 million bushels in 1955. Similar loans payable over three years, may be had covering up to 75 per cent of the cost of storage equipment, such as ventilators and mechanical driers. The Administration estimates that \$200,000 worth of equipment loans will be made in 1954, \$150,000 worth in 1955.

Amortization. Farmers and commercial or co-operative warehousemen get tax benefits to build or expand storage facilities. They may amortize costs in five years for tax purposes.

The Senate July 1 amended the tax-revision bill (HR 8300) to permit full deduction of costs for building or buying on-farm storage facilities -- in effect accelerating amortization for tax purposes from five years to one. Final enactment depends on conference action.

Occupancy Guarantees. To encourage expansion of commercial and cooperative storage capacity, CCC reduces the risk of over-expansion by guaranteeing certain levels of use in new facilities. CCC pays the warehousemen 75 per cent of the standard storage rate for any unused capacity within the guaranteed level.

Warehousemen may choose from among these guaranteed occupancy levels: 75 per cent of capacity for three years and 40 per cent for the following two years; 60 per cent for five years; 50 per cent for six years.

At last count, the Agriculture Department said May 28, 123 million bushels of capacity was under construction under the occupancy-guarantee program, with additional capacity under contract or pending approval by CCC. Some warehousemen canceled applications.

Specifications. To qualify for loans and occupancy guarantees, storage facilities must meet CCC specifications. These have at times decreased use of expansion incentives, but CCC has relaxed some requirements. For example, wooden storage now is acceptable in some areas, while steel and concrete had been required. In some cases, CCC has made support loans on crops stored on the ground.

ARE PROGRAMS ADEQUATE?

In debate on the tax-deduction amendment to the tax-revision bill (HR 8300), Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) contended that the Agriculture Department's storage-expansion program had not met requirements.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) challenged their statements that a storage shortage was largely responsible for farmers' failure to get full support prices in 1953. He blamed high moisture content in grains for failures to get support loans.

July 2, Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) said the Senate "made itself ridiculous" by agreeing to the amendment, which he said would cost the Treasury an "enormous" sum.

Woolley of the AFBF told CQ June 29 that "no additional authority or funds" are needed to expand storage. Farmers, he said, have been offered adequate help; if

storage is inadequate, "farmers are to blame." To some warehousemen, Woolley said, the incentive program has been a "gravy train." He said the government is "away too far" into the storage program.

Geissler of the Farmers Union agreed that incentives are "adequate," so far as commercial and on-farm storage are concerned. But the over-all expansion program, he said, is "not moving fast enough." He said a storage shortage exists in such wheat states as North Dakota, and farmers in the Corn Belt "are complaining bitterly."

Incentives for commercial and on-farm storage, Geissler said, may not be enough; CCC must increase construction of its own grain bin facilities in shortage areas.

Checking with representatives of the grain trade and warehousemen, CQ heard cautious warnings that the expansion program could go so far that over-capacity would result.

While some warehousemen have declined to enter occupancy-guarantee agreements, they have been using provisions for five-year amortization.

There were some differences of opinion on whether an over-all shortage of facilities exists. There was agreement that capacity was short in particular areas.

The Agriculture Department has carried on an intensive campaign to promote use of the expansion incentives it offers, and a Department official said there has been more response than in the past.

A grain trade spokesman said there was not much basis to reports that commercial warehousemen are unfriendly to expansion of on-farm storage capacity through government aid. He said grain eventually must leave the farm and pass through commercial channels. But he conceded that investors, in appraising the soundness of plans to expand commercial facilities weigh estimates of competition with on-farm storage. Other factors include the effects which transportation -- the St. Lawrence Seaway and a shift from railroad to truck hauling -- may have on location of storage.

Fact Sheet

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Extent of Surpluses. One yardstick is the Commodity Credit Corporation's investment in surpluses of price-supported commodities. As of May 31, the investment was \$6,109,295,000 -- \$2,648,243,000 of it in price-support loans, \$3,461,050,000 in commodities owned by CCC.

Federal storage costs are running at about \$700,000 a day.

Much of the investment will not be lost. Some of the crop loans will be redeemed; some (or, eventually, all) of CCC-owned stocks will be sold. In the past, CCC has made a profit on some resales.

On the other hand, some surpluses are not reflected in the CCC investment. Prices of some commodities are not supported by the government, but their markets may nevertheless be depressed by surpluses.

March 20, CCC's borrowing authority was increased from \$6.75 billion to \$8.5 billion. June 30, President Eisenhower asked Congress for another raise -- to \$10 billion.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John H. Davis told the House Agriculture Committee April 27 that about half

the stored commodities really are not surplus -- but rather strategic reserves and inventories which private channels would hold were it not for the federal support program.

The National Farmers Union advocates accumulation of "safety reserves" equal to at least one year's production of storable commodities -- and of the storable production of perishables.

Burden of Surpluses. Aside from the cost to the Treasury, surpluses -- when they exceed normal reserves -- are a burden on the farm economy. There are restrictions on methods of disposal, but surpluses cannot be sealed off completely; their existence affects the supply-demand relationship, which is the main factor in setting market prices.

The basic problems planners face in disposing of farm surpluses fall into these categories:

Competition -- Other nations are expanding production, decreasing their dependence on U.S. farm products and capturing U.S. export markets by under-pricing American commodities. Advocates of flexible price supports blame high rigid supports for pricing U.S. commodities out of the world market. Substitutes, such as margarine for butter and synthetic fibers for wool, are capturing traditional markets.

Trade barriers -- Most nations restrict imports through tariffs, import quotas, and other devices. When international trade would otherwise be feasible, the problem of currency convertibility, stemming from a shortage of dollar exchange, often arises. Sanitary regulations may be used within the U.S. to restrict interstate commerce in dairy and other products.

Disruption of markets -- If farm commodities cannot be sold at support prices, they may be sold cut-rate or given away. In either case, the problem is to prevent the surpluses from capturing markets which otherwise would be served from normal supplies, and thus depressing prices. In international trade, cut-rate sales may arouse accusations of "dumping" and unfair competition for other nations' markets. To avoid disruption of markets, efforts are made to confine disposal to non-commercial channels, to uses beyond normal sales.

SALESMANSHIP

In his Jan. 11 Agriculture Message, the President said that, "however large surpluses may be, food once produced must not be destroyed." If farm products cannot be sold in normal markets, the Administration is willing -- for the short run -- to give it away or to sell at cut rates. For the long run, however, the Administration pins its hopes on expansion of markets.

In a June 22 speech, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said "subsidized disposal is at best a temporary solution of the problem...I am convinced that the real solutions... lie in improved marketing." Addressing the American Dairy Science Association, he called for "vigorous sales promotion, research and education..."

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said March 16 before the House Agriculture Committee: "...There is no substitute for markets, and the Commodity Credit Corporation is not a market..."

Among the market-expansion programs which Benson has been promoting are:

Advertising, as illustrated by his pleas to the dairy industry to advertise milk as vigorously as brewers advertise beer

Modernized merchandising, ranging from promotion of milk-dispensing machines to attractive packaging
Consumer-preference studies, to guide producers and processors in meeting changed demand patterns

Development of new uses for farm commodities, including strawberry-flavored milk, research on frozen milk concentrates, experimental use of butter as an extender for cocoa butter, and promotion of beef "bacon"

Studies of foreign markets, as exemplified by the foreign trade missions which have studied sales possibilities in Europe, Asia, and Latin America

Increased efficiency -- leading to reduced, competitive costs and prices -- in production and distribution.

Another approach to expansion of foreign markets is the proposal -- incorporated in HR 9680 and the reported version of S 3052, the House and Senate omnibus farm bills -- to place overseas agricultural attaches under the Agriculture Department's jurisdiction. Some Members of Congress, including Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), have charged that the State Department -- which now has jurisdiction over the attaches -- has blocked disposal operations because of undue concern for the protection of foreign nations' markets.

Expansion of overseas markets is related to general problems of trade. The foreign trade missions recommended reduction and simplification of trade barriers, promotion of currency convertibility, and encouragement of international investment.

The fiscal 1955 Budget provides for expanded activity by the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Research Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Marketing agreements and orders help maintain quality standards and regulate the rate of marketing.

DOMESTIC DISPOSAL

Here are some of the methods -- currently in operation and proposed -- for pumping farm surpluses into the U.S. market.

Section 32. Appropriations equal to a maximum of 30 per cent of tariff revenues, plus up to \$300 million of unused balances from prior years, are available each fiscal year for the following domestic programs primarily involving perishables:

Direct Distribution -- Agriculture Department buys surpluses from its Commodity Credit Corporation and from private channels, donates them to charities and other non-commercial recipients, such as school-lunch programs

Diversion -- Payments are made to processors, or stocks are sold to them cut-rate, to enable them to divert surpluses from normal channels to secondary and experimental uses

Re-establish Farmers' Purchasing Power -- Not used since 1943, these programs included such operations as payments in fiscal 1941 to cotton farmers for reduction of their acreage below allotments

School Lunches. The federal government contributes commodities and matching funds to states which participate in the National School Lunch Program, providing lunches free or at low cost.

Emergency Relief. One of several programs for use of surpluses to aid the needy in the U.S. is incorporated in P.L. 480, signed by the President July 10. The President is authorized to donate CCC stocks to areas suffering distress caused by unemployment and major disasters. (For details, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 771-72, 842.)

Sections of HR 9680 and S 3052 which would establish a commodity set-aside (pp. 924-26) prescribe methods for disposing of the set-aside. Emergency relief is one of the prescribed channels.

Drought relief is an outlet for seed and feed.

Food Stamps. Fiscal 1939-43, needy persons bought orange-colored stamps which they exchanged for food. Along with the food, they received free blue-colored stamps, which they used to "buy" surplus commodities. Various bills for food-stamp plans have been introduced.

Federal Use. HR 9680 would provide for donation of dairy surpluses to the armed forces and to veterans' hospitals.

Cut-Rate Sales. The Agriculture Department must observe a general requirement that CCC stocks may not be sold domestically for less than 105 per cent of parity. There are exemptions, however, as in cases where spoilage threatens. Many plans have been advanced for cut-rate sales of government-owned butter.

Benson told the House Agriculture Committee May 5 that some of these plans would "merely...retard the rate at which we would build up stocks." He said "we would, in effect, not only give butter away but in addition we would be paying in the neighborhood of 50 to 75 cents a pound to get rid of it."

Closely related to cut-rate sales are plans to pay direct subsidies to producers, processors, or distributors to make up the difference between a support price and the free market price. A form of this plan is used for sugar. Wool producers would get direct payments to encourage production -- enabling U.S. wool to sell at prices competitive with imports -- under an Administration proposal incorporated in pending bills.

Stockpiling. HR 9680 and S 3052, as reported, would permit transfer of CCC surpluses to a strategic stockpile.

These bills and P.L. 480 (the new surplus-disposal law discussed above) also would authorize federal agencies to acquire CCC surpluses to barter for strategic materials for the national stockpile. Surpluses also could be sold for foreign currencies, which in turn would be used to buy strategic materials.

FOREIGN DISPOSAL

Export Subsidies. Section 32 funds are used to pay exporters subsidies to permit them to sell at competitive prices on world markets.

Under the International Wheat Agreement program, federal subsidies are paid to permit export of wheat to participating nations at the agreed price.

Two-Price (Certificate) Plans. HR 9680 would provide for a referendum among wheat farmers on inauguration of a two-price plan after 1955. Prices of wheat produced for domestic human consumption would be supported. Wheat grown beyond domestic human needs would be sold at or near the free market price for export and for animal feed (CQ Weekly Report, p. 880). Benson, before the House Agriculture Committee May 5, said a two-price plan might arouse resentment among U.S. consumers, foreign competitors, and producers of feed grain.

HR 9680 also would provide for study of a two-price plan for rice.

Sale for Foreign Currencies. P.L. 480 expands an experiment authorized by section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953. Up to \$700 million worth of surpluses may be sold abroad in exchange for foreign currencies over a three-year period. The theory is that that foreign nations want to buy more U.S. commodities but cannot spare dollars.

Closely related is the offshore procurement program, under which surpluses are sold abroad for foreign currencies, with the proceeds used to pay for defense construction and procurement. Part of the costs of building U.S. bases in Spain will be paid in this way.

Foreign Aid. As passed by the House June 30, the Mutual Security bill (HR 9678) would require that \$500 million of the authorized aid be used to buy U.S. farm surpluses with foreign currencies. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee cut the requirement to \$350 million.

Foreign Relief. Various laws, including P.L. 480, authorize donation of surpluses to relieve foreign famines and other emergencies. In some cases, such surpluses may be donated only if in danger of spoilage. There are safeguards designed to ensure that donations will not displace normal marketings by the U.S. or other nations.

A specific law (P.L. 77) in 1953 authorized the gift of wheat to Pakistan to relieve famine (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 230).

A more general authorization for famine-relief gifts was provided in P.L. 216, which made \$100 million worth of surpluses available for donation as prescribed by the President. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 232.) This authority expired in March and was replaced by portions of P.L. 480.

New Markets. The Agriculture Department encourages new methods for processing some products, which otherwise would find foreign markets closed. For example, butter is being converted into butter oil for use in areas where refrigeration is rare; construction of milk recombination plants is being encouraged to open outlets for butterfat and nonfat dry milk solids.

"DISPOSAL" AT SOURCE

The Administration claims that its entire program, including flexible price supports for basic commodities, would help eliminate the need for special disposal programs by adjusting production to demand.

Other programs -- in addition to acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- to stop surpluses before they start include brucellosis eradication. Under this program, dairy farmers are paid indemnities to make up part of the loss sustained when they send dairy cows infected with brucellosis to slaughter, thus reducing milk production. In his Budget Message, President Eisenhower proposed eliminating federal contributions to the brucellosis-indemnity program, but HR 9680 would provide for expanding the program.

The Agriculture Department also encourages dairy farmers to cull low-grade cows from their herds.



pressures on congress

IN THIS SECTION . . .	PAGE
Merchant Marine "Crisis"	933
"Why" of Maritime Problems	935
Lobbyist Registrations	936
Pressure Points.	938

MERCHANT MARINE "CRISIS"

The American merchant marine is facing a crisis, shipbuilders say. And their efforts to remedy the situation are building up late-session pressure action by Congress.

Industry spokesmen say domestic shipbuilding is in the throes of a severe slump, the merchant marine is growing smaller yearly, and no immediate solution to either problem is in sight.

Some leading lobbies and organizations are cooperating with federal officials and legislators in an effort to develop a construction and maintenance program, a CQ survey shows, but the exact steps to be taken are still being debated.

The problem was discussed at the White House July 21, when Congressional and labor leaders met with President Eisenhower to seek his support. Present at the White House meeting were:

Chairman John Marshall Butler (R Md.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's Water Transportation Subcommittee; Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), head of the Senate Armed Services Committee; Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), acting chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; Andrew A. Pettis, vice president, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilders Workers of America (CIO); James A. Brownlow, head of AFL's Metal Trades Department; and L. R. Sanford, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America.

These spokesmen reportedly told the President that the shipbuilding slump is causing unemployment in shipyards, hurting supplying industries, causing more and more U.S. trade to be carried in foreign vessels, and threatening defense by reducing the merchant marine.

Following the meeting, Sen. Butler said the President had pledged full support in helping to alleviate the shipbuilding industry's "extremely critical situation." Butler said Mr. Eisenhower expressed approval of proposed legislation to convert 205 ships now not in service to naval auxiliaries and of a plan for private construction of 20 tankers for charter to the Navy (see fact sheet, p. 935).

KEY FIGURE

A key figure in this meeting, CQ learned, was Sanford, an ex-shipbuilder who was in charge of U.S. ship construction during World War II.

During some of his frequent visits to Washington from the Council's New York headquarters, Sanford interested several legislators, in whose states shipbuilding interests are powerful, in seeking the White House conference. "Our main objective," he told CQ July 21, "was to obtain the President's help in getting legislative relief this session."

The Shipbuilders Council includes among its members practically all leading companies operating shipyard and dry dock facilities, as well as industries closely allied to these activities. Sanford's Hill activities are supplemented by those of ex-Rep. Winder R. Harris (D Va. 1941-44), a former newspaperman who heads the group's Washington office.

As the session draws to a close, other maritime organizations are launching an all-out campaign of legislative contact, letters from members, and grass-roots meetings in an effort to assure Congressional action.

Their chances for at least partial success are enhanced by the fact that these organizations comprise one of the most closely-knit, powerful coalitions in Washington, CQ was told.

COALITION MEMBERS

Among these groups are: American Merchant Marine Institute, which represents east coast shippers; Pacific American Steamship Association, which speaks for west coast firms; Association of American Ship Owners, voice for non-subsidized lines; and Committee of American Steamship Lines, the organization of subsidized shippers.

Lending support to the group are two organizations providing a link between labor and management: the Labor-Management Maritime Committee, a group of company executives and union leaders; and the Conference of Maritime Labor and Management, composed of trade-association officials and labor officials.

These groups reflect many diverse and, at times, conflicting interests. Last October differences led to the break-up of the only formal over-all lobby organization which has been attempted in the maritime field.

This organization, the National Federation of American Shipping, was organized 10 years ago. It had a stormy existence during which members dropped out one by one. Last October the Federation was officially merged with the American Merchant Marine Institute. However, differences are now apparently reconciled, and coalition officials say they are waging their current campaign with greater unanimity and policy coordination than ever.

According to officials, each group clears policy with the others before it acts on any major issue. Close lobbying coordination is maintained among Washington representatives through daily conferences.

A roll-call of top spokesmen in the current drive to improve the maritime situation gives some indication of the coalition's influence. They are:

MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE

Ex-Sen. Herbert O'Connor (D Md. 1947-53), general counsel; Francis T. Greene, executive vice president; and W. Bruce MacNamee, executive assistant, American Merchant Marine Institute.

Because they represent the largest of the maritime associations and because of their individual abilities, these three are said to be closely listened to by Congressmen. Ex-Sen. O'Connor undertakes most AMMI work on the Senate side of Congress.

Greene, a lawyer with long experience in maritime problems, concentrates on the House. Ex-chief counsel to the Maritime Administration, Greene is rated by many lobbyists as "tops" in the field. His major administrative job is to head the Institute's Washington office and call the signals for his lobby team.

MacNamee is a former White House correspondent (for Universal Service). He covers committees and makes contacts on special issues. MacNamee also prepares much of the group's lobby ammunition, in the form of testimony and speeches.

Representing the "preponderance" of all U.S. flag steamship lines, cargo and passenger, subsidized and non-subsidized, the Institute probably is the most influential of organizations in the maritime bloc. It serves as legislative and technical clearing-house for its 62 member companies, is the chief negotiator with maritime unions on wages and other labor matters.

PACIFIC AMERICAN STEAMSHIP

Ralph B. Dewey, Washington representative, Pacific American Steamship Association.

When the National Federation of American Shipping dissolved last October, PASSA, spokesman for West Coast interests, established a separate Washington office. Currently in charge is former steamship company official Ralph Dewey. A relative newcomer to Washington, Dewey is nevertheless regarded as one of the bloc's most effective leaders, once served as economic consultant to the Maritime Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce.

Organized in 1919, the Association includes among its 12 company members such well-known lines as American President, Pacific Far East, and Matson. With headquarters in San Francisco (where policy is determined through an intricate committee system), PASSA has an increasingly active role on the legislative scene.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP

Alexander Purdon, executive director, Committee of American Steamship Lines.

An important part in the over-all strategy of the maritime groups is said to fall to Purdon, whose offices are at 1701 K St., N.W. A former Chamber of Commerce official from Quincy, Mass. (where his family was in shipbuilding), Purdon concentrates on the special problems of group members, but finds time for over-all maritime problems.

Formed a year ago, the Committee has 15 member companies. These subsidized lines operate under contract

with the Maritime Administration under terms of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

AMERICAN SHIPOWNERS

Hugh Williamson, Washington representative, Association of American Ship Owners.

Williamson is a lawyer who handles most Congressional contacts for his Association, which represents 16 non-subsidized companies. Williamson works closely with the spokesmen of the other maritime groups with offices in Washington.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hoyt Haddock and Frank Pellegrini, co-directors, Labor-Management Maritime Committee.

Haddock has long union service, which includes 10 years in Washington as representative of the CIO Maritime Committee, is regarded as one of the top labor voices in maritime matters.

The Committee's other co-director, Frank Pellegrini, is from the West Coast, where he worked as a maritime attorney. He obtained first-hand legislative experience as counsel to a Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee.

Major function of the Committee, formed in 1950, is to help develop common viewpoints of labor and management on maritime policy. Although the group is primarily a research unit, it also occasionally "gets into the lobby field," Pellegrini told CQ. Its members are officials of seven subsidized steamship companies, and representatives of all CIO maritime unions.

MARITIME CONFERENCE

Another group, the Conference of Maritime Labor and Management, was organized last January and provides a medium through which union leaders and association executives meet to plan legislative policy and strategy.

At present, the Conference includes a dozen labor officials and 10 representatives of management associations. Many of the groups previously mentioned belong to the Conference. Their Washington representatives meet frequently with maritime union spokesmen. The Conference is presided over by chairmen picked on a rotating basis.

PROPELLER CLUB

The efforts of all these various maritime organizations are supplemented by the legislative-publicity efforts of the Propeller Club of the U.S. The Club has been described as "a sort of Rotary Club of the Merchant Marine industry." Members include shipping executives, government officials, admirals, and trade associations.

Yearly conferences held by the Club provide a forum for discussion of maritime policy. It has chapters in leading cities across the nation (headquarters are in New York City). CQ was told that under its current president, Hugh Gallagher, former vice president of Matson Lines, the Club has moved toward becoming an action group in the legislative field.

Fact Sheet

"WHY" OF MARITIME PROBLEMS

The Problem. U.S. shipbuilding is an industry subject to extreme ups and downs. In wartime, it has always been greatly expanded, but in peace has been allowed to languish. During World War I, for example, ship output was boosted from 24 vessels yearly to several hundred. In the 1920's and 1930's, production fell almost to zero.

During World War II, U.S. shipyards were reactivated, with the result that between 1940 and 1945 this country turned out about 5,000 vessels, more than any other nation. But by this spring, with only 35 ships on order, America had fallen to seventh place among the world's shipbuilding countries.

Major reason for this slump, according to American Merchant Marine Institute, is that America emerged from the last war with more ships than it needed to meet peacetime needs. Today, U.S. lines are still operating with ships built during World War II and hesitate to place orders for new vessels until these ships are completely obsolete. Yet there is great need for replacement of about 80 per cent of the present fleet, shipbuilders maintain, so that the U.S. will have an efficient, up-to-date merchant marine to meet foreign trade and defense requirements.

Other contributing difficulties are competition from subsidized foreign vessels which can undercut U.S. rates, and problems of domestic builders in financing construction of new ships.

The Effects. The current maritime crisis is said to present several dangers to this nation. One is economic. Thousands of shipyard workers are now either unemployed or facing dismissal. Steel companies and other supplying industries are also reportedly feeling the pinch of the shipbuilding decline.

Another danger is that lack of a modern merchant marine may have serious effects on foreign trade, industry officials say. At present only about a fourth of America's trade moves in U.S. ships. Only a streamlined fleet, it is argued, will enable the U.S. to raise this percentage.

Industry spokesmen say perhaps the greatest threat of all is that, in event of war, the U.S. will be caught with an obsolete merchant marine fleet, incapable of discharging its maritime defense needs.

Murray Study. Under the urging of groups in the maritime bloc, Congress and the Administration have been seeking answers to these problems through a program of gradual construction and replacement. Last May, a joint study by the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation (Robert B. Murray) and the Maritime Administration was concluded.

Under the Murray Study's proposals, government and industry would cooperate in initiating a program for construction of 60 ocean-going ships a year.

The government would help pay for the building of these ships by making up the difference between the high cost of construction here and the lower cost in other nations.

Millions of dollars yearly would be also paid out to U.S. shipping concerns, to aid them in meeting operation expenses and in competing with foreign companies whose costs are lower.

These proposals are running into opposition from those who believe that the U.S. should take a back seat in shipping rather than pay out new subsidies.

Legislation. Several bills designed to improve the maritime situation are pending in Congress.

A CQ poll of maritime organizations indicated that they rate the following measures as most important:

S 3233 -- Butler (R Md.) -- Provides that half of all trade between the U.S. and other nations be carried in American vessels (so-called "ship American" law). Passed by the Senate and pending in the House. In approving the Mutual Security authorization, the House adopted the "50-50" principle for foreign aid shipments. The Butler bill would extend it to all shipping and put it on a permanent basis.

S 3219 -- Butler (R Md.) -- Designed to facilitate private financing of new ship construction through revision of the mortgage loan provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Awaiting Senate floor action; House Merchant Marine Committee has held hearings, and staff members said July 21 the Committee will report a revised bill.

S 3458 -- Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Provides for private construction of 20 tankers. Passed by both houses. However, as approved by Senate, it calls for the government to charter the ships for 10 years, after which they would revert to private use. House changed this to provide the vessels be federally built and owned. Conferees July 22 agreed to recommend private construction for 15, government construction for five vessels.

HR 9509 -- Tollefson (R Wash.) -- and S 3546 -- Butler (R Md.) -- Authorize conversion of out-of-service vessels to naval auxiliaries at cost of about \$45 million. Before House Merchant Marine Committee, which was holding hearings July 21-22.

HR 9252 -- Tollefson (R Wash.) -- and S 2408 -- Potter (R Mich.) -- Provides for the trade-in of used tankers on new ones. Passed by House and Senate and awaiting final action on conference report, filed July 21.

HR 9936 -- (Supplemental Appropriations) -- Contains appropriations for ship construction. President Eisenhower originally requested \$82.6 million for this purpose, but the House Appropriations Committee slashed the funds to \$11.1 million. On July 20, while voting on amendments to the measure, the full House approved an amendment restoring the figure asked by the President.

46 LOBBY LAW FILINGS

A total of 46 registrations were filed under the lobby law with the Clerk of the House between July 10 and 16, according to CQ's running check. This represents one of the biggest weekly registration totals since passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1946.

The registrations listed a wide variety of legislative interests, ranging from reciprocal trade extension to a measure affecting silk finishers.

Among those who filed was a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Norman M. Littell, now a Washington lawyer. The registrations follow.

Individuals

Registrant. DEREK BROOKS, 5709 Franklin Ave., Falls Church, Va. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. New York Board of Trade, International Trade Section, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Guarantees against the risk of non-payment by foreign debtors due to currency inconvertibility and other non-commercial hazards.

Salary. \$42.50 per diem and research, special studies and report drafting expenses.

Registrant. F. W. H. BEAUCHAMP, Transportation Association of America, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 8, Calif. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 North Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 7/12/54.

Legislative Interest. All legislation pertaining to transportation, including pending bills.

Salary. \$12,000 annually.

Registrant. CHARLES W. DAVIS (attorney), One N. LaSalle St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Those sections of HR 8300 relating to tax treatment of income derived from foreign sources.

Compensation. Quantum meruit plus travel expenses.

Previous Registrations. John Stuart; Clearing Industrial District, Inc.; Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.; The Copley Press, Inc. (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 244, 307, 539, 873).

Registrant. WATERS S. DAVIS, League City, Tex. Filed 7/14/54.

Employer. The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

Legislative Interest. Exclusively those of employer as stated in its preliminary report filed concurrently herein.

Salary. None. Anticipated travel expenses \$650.

Registrant. DANIEL B. GOLDBERG, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Conference on State Defense, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Opposition to federal taxation of state and local government bond interest.

Compensation. None, except reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. CHARLES A. GRANT, Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Filed 7/13/54.

Employer. Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Seeking enactment of a law creating a regulatory commission for printers, dyers and finishers of silk and man-made fibers.

Compensation. Regular salary from employer plus transportation and hotel expenses.

Registrant. JOHN H. GUNN, Transportation Association of America, Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis 2, Mo. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. All legislation relating to transportation, including pending bills.

Salary. \$7,800 annually plus reimbursement for expenses.

Registrant. PATRICK B. HEALY, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Salary. \$10,000 plus reimbursable expenses.

Previous Registrations. National Milk Producers Federation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 507).

Registrant. SAMUEL H. HORNE, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Compensation. Quantum meruit plus reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. SAMUEL H. HORNE, Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., 1305 W. 105th St., Chicago 43, Ill.

Legislative Interest. Internal revenue code of 1954.

Compensation. Quantum meruit plus reimbursable expenses.

Previous Registrations. Underwriters Services Corp. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 574).

Registrant. JOHN A. KILLICK, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/14/54.

Employer. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. General interest in legislation affecting meat-packing industry.

Salary. Estimated at \$35; less than 1 per cent of annual salary.

Previous Registrations. National Independent Meat Packers Association (CQ Weekly Report, p. 347).

Registrant. EDITH C. KROGH, Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. All legislation pertaining to transportation, including pending bills.

Salary. \$9,200 annually and reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. NORMAN M. LITTELL (attorney), 1826 Jefferson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Wade Crawford, Star Route, Chiloquin, Ore., and 11-associated Klamath Indians.

Legislative Interest. Assist in drafting of appropriate legislation and legal work thereafter to "accomplish paying out of the interests of Wade Crawford and 11-associated Klamath Indians in tribal property."

Compensation. \$1,100 plus telegraph and telephone expenses, not to exceed 6 per cent of value of property distributed.

Previous Registrations. Navajo Tribe of Indians (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 432); Mission Indian Bands of California (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 855); Twenty Bands of Mission Indians of Southern California (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 782).

Registrant. CHARLES T. MCGAVIN, 711 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Filed 7/16/54.

Employer. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th St., N. W.

Legislative Interest. Opposed to encroachment of government into field of private enterprise.

Compensation. \$4.00 hourly; very little time to be spent on legislation.

Registrant. DOUGLAS G. MODE (attorney), 705 Ring Building, Washington 6, D. C. Filed 7/10/54.

Employer. Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Legislative Interest. Provide for the continuation of the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

Compensation. Total annual compensation and expenses for this purpose: \$3,000.

Previous Registrations. Jansson Gage Co. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 852).

Registrant. FRANCIS A. MULHERN, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Employer. Conference on State Defense, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. Filed 7/15/54.

Legislative Interest. Opposition to federal taxation of state and local government bond interest.

Compensation. None, except reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. FRANK NORTON, Transportation Association of America, Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Tex. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. All legislation relating to transportation including pending bills.

Salary. \$9,600 annually plus reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. ALVIN E. OLIVER, 600 Hibbs Building, Washington 5, D. C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis 2, Mo.

Legislative Interest. Legislation affecting grain and feed trade.

Compensation. Difficult to estimate as only a minor part of activities are legislative.

Registrant. CATHERINE A. PEARCE, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. All legislation relating to transportation, including pending bills.

Salary. \$5,100 annually plus reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. HARRY RIECK, Preston, Md. Filed 7/14/54.

Employer. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League, Tex.

Legislative Interest. Exclusively those of employer as stated in its preliminary report filed concurrently herein.

Salary. None; anticipated travel expenses \$75.

Registrant. G. A. ROBINSON, National Clay Pipe Manufacturers, Inc., 1520 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. National Clay Pipe Manufacturers, Inc., 1520 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. General interest in all legislation affecting business, particularly public health and sanitation.

Compensation. General expenses estimated at less than \$200 monthly.

Registrant. JACK GARRETT SCOTT, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. National Association of Motor Bus Operators, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest. All proposed legislation which would affect the intercity motor bus industry.

Compensation. Not determined.

Previous Registrations. National Association of Motor Bus Operators (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 763).

Registrant. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., 2144 P St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/14/54.

Employer. Forest Conservation Society of America, 2144 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest. Forest Conservation.

Registrant. SAMUEL ELLIOT STAVISKY, 9307 Singleton Dr., Bethesda, Md. Filed 7/13/54.

Employer. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 910 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Legislative Interest. All legislation relating to sugar and Cuban trade.

Salary. \$15,000 annually and out of pocket expenses.

Registrant. D. M. STRICKLAND, National Clay Pipe Manufacturers, Inc., 1520 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. National Clay Pipe Manufacturers, Inc., 1520 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. General interest in all legislation affecting business, particularly public health and sanitation.

Compensation. General expenses estimated at less than \$200 monthly.

Registrant. RUTH H. TEGMEYER, Transportation Association of America, Statler Office Building, Boston 16, Mass. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Transportation Association of America, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. All legislation pertaining to transportation, including pending bills.

Salary. \$8,600 annually plus reimbursable expenses.

Registrant. AUSTIN J. TOBIN, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Conference on State Defense, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Opposition to federal taxation of state and local government bond interest.

Compensation. None, except reimbursable food, lodging and travel.

Registrant. H. WILLIS TOBLER, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Legislative Interest. Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk.

Salary. \$10,000 annually, plus reimbursable expenses.

Previous Registrations. American Farm Bureau Federation (1946); National Milk Producers Federation (CQ Almanac, Vol. 7, 1949, p. 859; CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 786; CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 711; CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 584; CQ Weekly Report, p. 477).

Registrant. THOMAS WATTERS, JR., 161 William St., New York 38, N. Y., and Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 7/16/54.

Employer. Bigham, Englar, Jones and Houston (attorneys), 99 John Street, New York 38, N.Y.

Legislative Interest. Matters affecting marine insurance companies as subrogees of property owners whose property was damaged or destroyed during World War II.

Salary. Not fixed; expenses include transportation to and lodging in Washington.

Registrant. JOSEPH F. WILDEBUSH, Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America, Inc., 7 Church St., Paterson, N.J. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. Seeking enactment of a law creating a regulatory commission for printers, dyers and finishers of silk and man-made fibers.

Compensation. Regular salary from employer plus transportation and hotel expenses.

Low And Public Relations

Registrant. BOYKIN and DE FRANCIS (law firm), Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D. C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Studiengesellschaft fur Privatretliche, Auslandsinteressen, E. V., Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany. (Association of private German property owners engaged in study of return of confiscated property to owners.)

Legislative Activity. All bills affecting Trading With the Enemy Act.

Compensation. Impossible to estimate.

Registrant. BROWN, LUND and FITZGERALD (attorneys), 900 F St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Filed 7/10/54.

Employer. American and Foreign Power Co. (Public Utility Parent company), 2 Rector St., New York, N.Y.

Compensation. To be determined.

Registrant. FRED SMITH & CO. (Public Relations), 161 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. Edward Mallinckrodt, 16 W. Moreland Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

Legislative Interest. Legislation pertaining to conservation principles including modification of S 1655 and HR 4449 to protect Dinosaur National Monument.

Expenses. Firm represents client on local as well as national basis. Total anticipated expenses, \$25,000, including \$3,000 quarterly fee and expenses.

Registrant. NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENETAR, and CHARNEY, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America, Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.

Legislative Interest. Seeking enactment of a law creating a regulatory commission for printers, dyers and finishers of silk and man-made fibers.

Compensation. Fee not yet fixed.

Registrant. NORDLINGER, RIEGELMAN, BENETAR, and CHARNEY (attorneys), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Filed 7/12/54.

Employer. Webb and Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest. Proposals pertaining to the redevelopment of the southwest section of Washington, D. C.

Compensation. \$2,000 retainer monthly.

Previous Registrations. Webb and Knapp, Inc. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 347).

Registrant. SELVAGE, LEE and CHASE (Public Relations), 1625 I St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Filed 7/15/54.

Employer. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, 113 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

Legislative Interest. All legislation affecting New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Organizations

Registrant. COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE, INC., Building A, Room 801, 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Filed 7/13/54.

Legislative Interest. Legislation affecting import and export trade of U.S., specifically favoring the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extension Acts.

Expenses. Anticipated \$167 monthly.

Registrant. COMMITTEE FOR THE RETURN OF CONFISCATED GERMAN AND JAPANESE PROPERTY, 1013 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Filed 7/15/54. (Corrected substitute registration replacing registration of 1/54.)

Legislative Interest. Support the sanctity of private property in international relations by promotion of the amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act to authorize return of confiscated German and Japanese property.

Expenses. \$1,300 monthly for personal services, rent, and publications.

Registrant. CONFERENCE ON STATE DEFENSE, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. Filed 7/15/54.

Legislative Interest. Opposition to federal taxation of state and local government bond interest.

Expenses. Estimated \$1,000 annually for travel, stationery, telephone, etc.

Registrant. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS PRACTICES COUNCIL, 1109 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 7/14/54.

Legislative Interest. All legislation affecting businessmen in the District of Columbia, specifically HR 8591, S 3297 and Fair Trade Bills.

Expenses. Salary of executive secretary, printing, etc.

Registrant. EASTERN CORPORATION, Bangor, Me. Filed 7/14/54.

Legislative Interest. Revenue revision; specifically in Section 334, HR 8300 revising corporate liquidation provisions.

Registrant. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, 709 Wire Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 7/15/54.

Legislative Interest. Conservation of natural resources; specifically Hope-Small Watersheds bill.

Registrant. FOREST CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 2144 P St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/14/54.

Legislative Interest. Forest conservation.

Registrant. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, League City, Tex. Filed 7/14/54.

Legislative Interest. All types of national legislation relating to the nation's soil and water resources.

Expenses. Travel expenses of officers and directors: \$1,675.

Registrant. NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE EMPLOYEES, 412 Fifth St., N.W. Filed 7/13/54.

Legislative Interest. All legislation of interest to Post Office motor vehicle employees.

Registrant. SILK AND RAYON PRINTERS AND DYERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y. Filed 7/12/54.

Legislative Interest. Seeking enactment of a law creating a regulatory commission for printers, dyers and finishers of silk and man-made fibers.

Expenses. Attorney's fees, disbursements for dinners, printed material, etc. No amount fixed.

CORRECTIONS

Page 901, Column 1 -- Head should read "Ex-Senator Files" (not Ex-Representative).

Page 901, Column 1 -- Paragraph 1, line 1 should read "Ex-Sen. James P. Kem" (not Ex-Rep.).

SEN. KENNEDY'S LOBBY BILL

A proposed new lobby law (S3775), designed to "revise and strengthen" present regulation of lobbying, was introduced July 19 by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). Kennedy said he hoped it will be studied before the 1955 session.

Designed to eliminate "flaws" in the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 which the Supreme Court pointed out in its split decision June 9, Sen. Kennedy's bill would:

- (1) Require that the Attorney General be provided with copies of all lobbyist registration papers, expenditure statements and other reports;
- (2) Outlaw "contingent fee" contracts under which a lobbyist's fee depends upon passage or defeat of a specific measure; and
- (3) Eliminate provisions which are "vague" or of "dubious Constitutionalality."

PRESSURE POINTS

Power. Some power groups pressed for amendment of atomic energy legislation being debated in the Senate (see page 943) to prevent license or patent monopolies of private power output, and to forbid the signing of the Dixon-Yates contract authorizing TVA to obtain future additional power from the private syndicate. One group, American Public Power Association, July 21, addressed a letter to all Senators urging this action. On the same day, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association sent Congressmen a resolution along these lines adopted by its 42-man board of directors.

Taxes. The National Tax Equality Association July 21 continued its fight for imposition of additional taxes on cooperatives. In a bulletin given nationwide distribution, NTEA said: "More than 41,000 profit-making corporations -- co-ops and mutuals -- now are permitted by Congress to avoid all or nearly all of the federal income taxes that are required to be paid by their private enterprise competitors." The bulletin urged citizens to contact their Congressmen -- particularly members of the two tax-writing committees -- in support of HR 1559, sponsored by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), to "equalize taxation."

Trade. Battle-lines are being drawn for next year's fight over extension of reciprocal trade. On July 14, the legislative committee of the Committee For A National Trade Policy sent a special report to its members urging them to: (1) Write their Congressmen, urging passage of the Administration's program next session; (2) follow this up by contacting the legislators this summer; and (3) campaign locally for the program.

Veterans. American Medical Association ranks are "split" over the issue of veterans hospitalization, the Veterans of Foreign Wars said in the July issue of "VFW Magazine." Charging "there are thousands of doctors who do not support the AMA position on veteran hospitalization," the magazine declared that members of the Tennessee State Medical Association have endorsed VFW's stand. VFW feels that disabled vets, unable to pay for hospitalization, are entitled to medical care regardless of their ability to prove service connection. AMA, on the other hand, says that with some exceptions all cases labeled non-service-connected should be treated in private hospitals, with vets required to pay their own bills.

Federal Spending. Legislation sponsored by various "pressure groups" before the current Congress would add "two or three billions of dollars to the present authorizations" for government spending, ex-President Herbert Hoover charged in the July issue of "Tax Outlook," published by the Tax Foundation.

"I have frequently spoken on the consequences of pressure groups, both citizens and states and municipalities, operating on the Congress for huge spending," Hoover said.

"Of course, every pressure group and every government agency wants economy for everybody else... But we have difficulty in adding this up to unanimity for less expenditures."



JULY 16 - 22

around the capitol

FLANDERS-McCARTHY

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) July 19 postponed until July 30 introduction of a resolution to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) for conduct "unbecoming a Member of the United States Senate." He made this announcement one day before delivering a Senate speech in which he accused the Wisconsin Republican of making a "major contribution" to creating confusion in the role of the U.S. as a world leader.

Flanders July 16 said he would substitute the censure resolution for a motion to bring from the Rules and Administration Committee his earlier resolution (S Res 261) to strip McCarthy of his committee chairmanships (CQ Weekly Report, p. 907.) Flanders said July 19 he was deferring introduction of his resolution of censure to meet objections of Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that debate on the motion could "tie up" the Senate and "block the Administration's legislative program." Flanders also said Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), senior Democratic member of Sen. McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, had requested a delay until after his July 27 primary. (For President Eisenhower's comment, see page 940.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

INDO-CHINA AND DEFENSE

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said July 21 that the cease-fire agreement in Indo-China was "one of the greatest victories for the Communists." He said this was the time to find out which allies "are willing to stand up and be counted."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), declaring that "the position of the free world continues to deteriorate in Asia," called on the Administration to tell the American people "clearly and unmistakably" of their "growing danger." Symington said the Russians were ahead of the U.S. in the development of hydrogen weapons, including intercontinental guided missiles, and said it was "shameful" that this country had cut down its appropriations for weapons research.

SPECIAL BONN SESSION?

A special session of the Senate, or perhaps the whole Congress, to clear the way to sovereignty for West Germany is unlikely, Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said July 19. Speculation about such a session stemmed from release July 16 of a letter from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to Congressional leaders. Dulles urged action to give the Bonn government full sovereignty if France and Italy fail to ratify EDC. Sen. Knowland said the subject of Bonn sovereignty might be covered by a resolution before Congress adjourns. Last time the Senate alone was called into special session was for consideration of the London naval pact in 1930.

LEAD, ZINC TARIFFS

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said July 20 he was "deeply disappointed" because President Eisenhower had not hiked import duties on lead and zinc. Watkins said the President's foreign trade program may "face extremely tough sledding" unless these tariffs were raised. President Eisenhower declared July 19 he was postponing a decision "somewhat beyond the customary 60-day period" on a May 28 Tariff Commission recommendation to increase the duties. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 830.)

DEBT LIMIT

Sens. Edward Martin (R Pa.) and J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.), members of the Senate Finance Committee, said July 15 they favored putting a time limit on any increase in the \$275 billion legal limit on the national debt (CQ Weekly Report, p. 705). Martin said a "time limit of March 1 or not over one year" should be put on any such debt ceiling hike, after which the debt limit would revert to its present \$275 billion.

ARMY-McCARTHY HEARINGS

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) July 20 introduced a resolution (S Res 288) requesting \$24,605,67 to reimburse the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee for money spent in connection with the recent Army-McCarthy hearings. Mundt presided at those hearings (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 781-2).

UPPER COLORADO PROJECT

Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.), who succeeded the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt, called for passage of the controversial Upper Colorado River development program (S 1555), in his maiden Senate speech July 16. Crippa argued that the program would aid in dispersal of strategic industries and promote the national defense (CQ Weekly Report, p. 890).

GRUNEWALD INDICTED

A federal grand jury in Washington July 22 indicted Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald on 10 counts of perjury in denying alleged tax-fixing activities during the Truman Administration. Some of the charges were based on 1953 testimony before the House Ways and Means subcommittee investigating tax scandals (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 442, 445). Grunewald last year served a jail sentence for contempt of Congress.

UN FIRINGS

Sens. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Bourke B. Hick-enlooper (R Iowa) July 16 criticized the International Court of Justices handling of awards totaling \$179,420 to 11 U.S. citizens fired from United Nations jobs in 1951-52 for refusing to say whether they had ties with Communism.



CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Clarence A. Davis of Nebraska, Under Secretary of the Interior, July 21.

The President has nominated:

Charles Irwin Schottland of California, Commissioner of Social Security, July 19.

The Senate Banking Committee has approved:

Norman P. Mason of Massachusetts, Federal Housing Commissioner, July 21.

Andrew N. Overby of the District of Columbia, U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, July 21.

REDUCED DEFICIT

President Eisenhower announced July 22 the government "made a better showing than expected" in the fiscal year just ended. The deficit on June 30 was \$3,029,000,000, or a quarter of a billion dollars less than the President had predicted for fiscal 1954 in his Jan. 21 budget message (CQ Weekly Report, p. 100).

The deficit was nearly \$7 billion less than former President Truman forecast for the same year in his final budget. It was also more than \$6 billion below the amount by which the government over-spent its income in fiscal 1953.

The President said the 7½ per cent reduction in the anticipated deficit was achieved despite a sharp fall in predicted government income. The Administration, he declared, had cut spending \$3-1/4 billion below forecast expenditures.

WILSON PRESS CONFERENCE

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said July 20 proposed armed services cuts for fiscal 1956 would be postponed, if not abandoned. Wilson added total U.S. military manpower a year from now might be a little greater than originally forecast in the New Look.

WHEAT SUPPORTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said July 19 a decline of wheat price supports from 90 per cent to 80 per cent of parity would be "a pretty good adjustment for 1955." Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) had requested a statement to guide wheat farmers scheduled to vote July 23 on marketing quotas. Young and Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) July 19 introduced a measure (S J Res 179) to authorize a one-month postponement of the referendum. Benson July 20 replied to Young that it would not be practical either to postpone the referendum or to announce price-support levels in advance.

SUBMERGED LANDS

Acting Secretary of Interior Ralph A. Tudor said July 20 the Department still maintains the offshore boundary of Texas extends three leagues --- 10½ miles --- into the Gulf of Mexico. The Justice Department says the

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower July 21 told his 45th White House news conference he does not believe the Communists want war at this time. Commenting on the Indo-China cease-fire agreement, he said it "contains features which we do not like but a great deal depends on how they work in practice." He added the U.S. is working actively with other free nations to organize a "collective defense in southeast Asia" to prevent further aggression. The President also said:

Anybody who says he is trying to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority is, to put it mildly, in error. He was guided by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., when he issued his directive to the Atomic Energy Commission to negotiate a contract with a private power company in the TVA area.

He has taken no position on the proposed censure resolution by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) aimed at Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (See, page 939) His legislative program is coming along in good shape although some Congressional actions do not meet his full approval.

He has never implied to anyone that he has modified his views that Texas should have off-shore oil lands 10½ miles out in the Gulf of Mexico.

He will make recommendations to the next Congress directed at meeting the housing needs of the nation, since the House July 20 turned down his four-year public housing program.

He will give an additional push, whenever he sees the opportunity, to so-called "wetback" legislation pending in Congress which deals with illegal entry of Mexican farm labor (CQ Weekly Report, p. A-139).

boundary lies three miles out, but wants the courts to rule on the question. Texas, however, claims three leagues, and President Eisenhower, on July 16 and July 21, supported that claim. Florida has indicated it may make a similar claim toward potentially rich offshore oil and gas lands (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 363, 446.)

BROYHILL BRIBE OFFER

The Justice Department announced July 17 it was studying an FBI report of an alleged bribe offer to Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) to influence his vote on the postal pay bill (HR 9836). Broyhill, a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee which reported the measure, told the Justice Department of the offer, but has refused public comment on the matter (CQ Weekly Report, p. 918.)

ALASKANS CRITICIZED

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay told a group in Anchorage, Alaska, July 20 that he was "sick and tired of being kicked around by Alaskans" who took a "belligerent attitude" toward Administration officials and Members of Congress. "I'm for statehood" for Alaska, McKay said, but he added that the President was opposed to it for defense reasons (CQ Weekly Report, p. 908).



MONTANA PRIMARY

Sen. James E. Murray (D) of Butte and Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) of Wilsall both downed nominal opposition to win Party Senatorial nominations in the July 20 Montana primary. Murray, 78, did not return to Montana, but relied mainly on campaigning by his friends and his son Charles, and on recorded television broadcasts which dealt with his 20-year Senate record and his position as potential chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which handles many matters important to his state. D'Ewart, 54, a veteran of nine years in the House and a strong campaigner in Eastern Montana, will be running for the first time in a state-wide race. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 869 for Murray-D'Ewart records.)

In the Second Eastern District, a race developed among three Democrats and four Republicans for the House seat being vacated by D'Ewart. Orvin B. Fjare (R), 36, Big Timber merchant and former vice president of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, won the Republican nomination with 16,843 votes to 10,490 for the next closest candidate, with 635 of 700 precincts reporting.

In the Democratic column, State Sen. LeRoy Anderson (D), reserve brigadier general and Northern Montana rancher, after first trailing Willard E. Fraser of Billings, polled 17,253 votes to win the nomination.

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D) of Helena won renomination in the First Western District, carrying his opponent's home Silver Bow county (Butte) to score a two-to-one victory over ex-Lieut. Gov. Paul Cannon (D). In 1952, he defeated Cannon by only 55 votes. Metcalf will face Winfield E. Page (R), Missoula architect, who was unopposed in his third bid for Congress.

About half the state's record registration of 283,651 cast ballots, with more Democrats than Republicans voting.

MICHIGAN SENATE RACE

With the death July 20 of former Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.), who was a candidate for the Senate, the Democratic nomination in the Aug. 3 primary will go automatically to Patrick J. McNamara (D) of Detroit, since the filing deadline was June 15. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), who is seeking re-election, has no primary opposition.

McNamara is local president of the pipefitters and plumbers union (AFL) headed by Martin P. Durkin, first Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Administration. He is a former member of the Detroit Common Council and is presently a member of the Detroit Board of Education. McNamara has been endorsed in his Senate bid by the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor and by the teamsters union (AFL.) On July 7 he denied that there was an "alliance" between the Republican Party, the teamsters and himself.

An effort was made by Democratic state leaders to get McNamara to withdraw from the Senate contest and run for Congress from the 17th district, now represented by Rep. Charles G. Oakman (R). He declined and criticized Party leaders as showing preference to Moody. Moody had both regular organization and CIO backing.

Moody, 52, veteran Washington newsman, was appointed to the Senate on April 23, 1951, by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.). Moody lost his 1952 Senate race for re-election to Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) by 45,000 votes.

The Winners

MONTANA PRIMARY -- JULY 20
(Incumbents in capital letters)

Republican

Democratic

SENATE

Wesley A. D'Ewart

JAMES E. MURRAY

HOUSE

1st Winfield E. Page

LEE METCALF

2nd Orvin B. Fjare

LeRoy H. Anderson

(For dates of forthcoming primaries, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 870.)

STATE ROUNDUP

ARKANSAS: Sen. John L. McClellan (D) ran advertisements in a number of Arkansas newspapers July 21, using endorsements by 43 Democratic Senators to answer charges by his opponent, ex-Gov. Sidney S. McMath (D), that McClellan was not a "good" Democrat.

LOUISIANA: Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D) who is up for a fourth term in the July 27 primary, is opposed by Democratic National Committeeman Frank Ellis, who is charging that Ellender gave "little or no aid" in the State's struggle to gain control of her submerged coastal oil lands. Sen. Price Daniel (D Tex.) is crediting Ellender with "outstanding work" in this matter. Third candidate is State Rep. W. Gilbert Faulk (D) of Monroe.

MASSACHUSETTS: In a move reportedly to strengthen the State Republican ticket and the candidacy of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R), Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty announced July 20 that Vernon C. Bradley (R), chairman of the Springfield Board of Assessors, would run in the Second District against Rep. Edward P. Boland (D). The announcement followed a White House call by Bradley, who will be running for the House seat formerly held by Foster Furcolo (D), Saltonstall's opponent in the Senate race.

MINNESOTA: Reps. John A. Blatnik (D) and Harold C. Hagen (R) have announced for re-election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Rep. Chester E. Merrow (R) has filed for renomination.

NEW YORK: Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R) will be opposed in the First District primary by William P. Shea (R) of Lake Ronkonkoma, a supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

RHODE ISLAND: Mrs. Joan B. Colt, vice chairman of the Rhode Island Republican party, announced July 15 she would seek the GOP nomination for the seat of Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D), who is unopposed in seeking a fourth term.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D) announced July 21 he would seek renomination in the First District.

VIRGINIA: A Republican state convention called July 17 in Roanoke to nominate a candidate to oppose Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D) adjourned without naming a candidate. It handed the problem to the State Central Committee, which can nominate a Senatorial candidate by two-thirds vote if it wishes to do so.

IDAHO SENATE RACE

In the Aug. 10 Idaho primary, Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R) faces opposition from Les Lambson, Blackfoot school-teacher. Chief contenders in the hot Democratic Senate fight are ex-Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D) and Claude J. Burtenshaw of Rexburg. Alvin McCormick (D), Lewiston farmer and former official in the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration, is a third candidate in this race.

Idaho, like Nebraska and North Carolina, has faced a series of short-term Senate races in recent years due to deaths of incumbents. Dworshak, who has never been elected to a full Senate term, has been appointed once, defeated once, and elected twice to the Senate since 1946. Democrats and Republicans agree that Dworshak's position will be strengthened if Taylor wins the Democratic nomination. The guitar-playing former entertainer twice ran for the Senate (in 1940 and 1942) before he was elected in 1944. Taylor's candidacy for Vice President on the Progressive Party ticket headed by Henry A. Wallace in 1948 is an issue in this year's primary campaign, in which Burtenshaw carries Democratic organizational support. Some local unemployment, lowered income among farm and mining groups and the current controversy over Hells Canyon dam also figure in the campaign.

THE CANDIDATES

Dworshak, 59, is a former newspaper publisher and four-term Congressman. He was first elected to the Senate in 1946 to a short-term seat left by the death of Sen. John Thomas (R). He was defeated for election in 1948. In October, 1949, Dworshak was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Bert H. Miller (D), and defeated Burtenshaw in 1950 for the short term ending Jan. 2, 1955. Dworshak is a member of the Appropriations, Government Operations and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. He served as a special member of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations during the Army-McCarthy hearings, replacing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Former Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D), 50, who was defeated for renomination in the 1950 Democratic primary by another ex-Senator, D. Worth Clark (D), has served one Senate term (1945-51) as his only elective office. His 1948 connection with the Progressive Party probably cost him the Democratic nomination in 1950. He was also bitterly criticized for alleged Communist sympathies and accused of being an apologist for the USSR.

A political science professor at Ricks College, Rexburg, 37-year-old Claude J. Burtenshaw has campaigned on the slogan "government is my business." In 1950, when two Senate seats were up, he ran more than 6,000 votes ahead of Taylor in the primary. He campaigned as an opponent of a proposed Columbia Valley Authority, compulsory health insurance and the Brannan plan. Burtenshaw has served one term in the State legislature, is part owner of a farm implement business and a veteran.

CQ's Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages for Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) and ex-Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) for the 80th and 81st Congresses, for Taylor in the 79th Congress, and for Dworshak in the 82nd and 83rd Congresses (through July 13): For definitions and details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	Party Unity		Bipartisan Support		On the Record	
	Dworshak	Taylor	Dworshak	Taylor	Dworshak	Taylor
1954*	95	--	86	--	100	--
1953	78	--	65	--	100	--
82nd	95	--	77	--	98	--
81st	88	88	72	63	98	85
80th	96	92	74	48	97	73
79th	--	93	--	72	--	85

Other percentages, for Dworshak only:

On Eisenhower Program	1954*	1953	82nd
Active Support	78	61	--
Active Opposition	22	39	--
Party Voting	90	72	--
Voting Participation	100	100	98

*--1954 figures through July 13.

THE RECORD

Dworshak supported passage of the Taft-Hartley labor law; Taylor opposed it. Both opposed the Greek-Turkish aid bill in 1947 and the European Recovery Act in 1948. In 1949, Dworshak introduced a resolution designed to block further tariff reduction under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Taylor supported the National Housing Act but opposed providing for arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations and opposed reduction of electric power funds for the Southwestern Power Administration in 1949. In 1951, Dworshak voted against Universal Military Training. The following year, he voted against two TVA appropriations measures, the United States-Japanese security pact, and was for the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. In 1953, he voted against the Refugee Act and he voted "no" on the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1954. (CQ Weekly report, p. 869.)

Dworshak says he is not opposed to public power development, but does favor multi-purpose projects which will help develop the whole state. (Opponents of a federally constructed, high-level dam in Hells Canyon say that water in such a dam would be necessary for power generation and would not be available for irrigation.) Dworshak has cited his success in obtaining funds for construction of Palisades Dam in southeastern Idaho.

On the farm issue, Dworshak favors flexible price supports. Taylor and Burtenshaw back a rigid high-support program.

In response to questions, Dworshak has said he would not invite McCarthy "or anyone else" to speak for him in Idaho, since he was running on his record.



(JULY 17-23)

floor action

IN THIS SECTION...

PAGE

Atomic Energy Act	943
Cloture Background	944
Omnibus Housing Bill	945
Veterans Benefits	946
Vocational Rehabilitation	947
Mail Rates, Postal Pay	947
Supplemental Funds	948

ATOMIC ACT DEBATE

Action. Senate continued debate on a bill (S 3690) to revise the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit exchange of atomic information with U.S. Allies and development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes with the aid of private industry. House debate began July 23.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 913.

Senate Debate.

July 16. Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the Atomic Energy Commission lacks authority to enter into a proposed contract with two private companies -- Middle South Utilities, Inc., and the Southern Company -- to furnish power to the Tennessee Valley Authority. He said the atomic energy law shows it was not the intent of Congress to give the President power over that independent agency. He was supported from time to time by Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) introduced an amendment to authorize the AEC specifically to contract for replacement of power from TVA. He said he wanted to clarify the legal picture on whether the Commission could make such contracts.

July 17. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said that the bill constitutes "one of the greatest giveaways in history." Lehman said the measure would allow licenses for industrial development of atomic energy to be granted to "a few very large and monopolistic private companies" and virtually prohibit the AEC from developing electric energy from atomic projects.

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) called the bill a "giveaway" of precious resources. He said it lacks adequate safeguards against monopoly.

In another move, Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), joined by Morse, eight other Democrats and two Republicans, introduced an amendment requiring that rural electric co-operatives and public-owned utilities be granted preference rights in electric power from nuclear material.

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said delay on the atomic bill is threatening the Eisenhower Administration's entire legislative program. Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) criticized the TVA as a socialistic project.

July 18. Chairman Ferguson of the Senate GOP Policy Committee charged in a press statement that Democrats were conducting a filibuster.

July 19. Gore asserted the "top would have blown off the Capitol" if President Truman had proposed what President Eisenhower directed the Atomic Energy Commission to do with respect to negotiating a contract with private utilities companies.

Knowland said "the liberal wing of the Democratic party" was trying to "filibuster." Sparkman reminded

the GOP majority leader that the Senate spent "five weeks on the Bricker amendment" (see CQ Weekly Report, p. 282.)

Sam J. Ervin (D N.C.) indicated in a statement he believed the needed power should be furnished by private companies, but he questioned President Eisenhower's authority to direct the AEC to negotiate for the contract.

July 20. Lehman proposed substituting a new measure which he said follows the recommendation of President Eisenhower to facilitate exchange of atomic information with U.S. allies.

Opponents of the bill agreed to a July 21 showdown vote on the proposed contract question. The vote was to be on a simplified amendment by Anderson. The amendment would specifically ban the AEC from entering contracts for power not directly used in its installations.

Meanwhile, Ervin proposed a substitute for the Ferguson amendment, which Ferguson accepted. The modified Ferguson amendment then provided that AEC would have authority to contract with any person to furnish electric utility service to TVA to replace power furnished by TVA. The amendment also required that such contract would be submitted to the Atomic Energy Committee for 30 days before becoming effective.

The proposed contract was criticized during the day by Sens. Hill (D Ala.), William Langer (R N.D.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.).

July 21. President Eisenhower's proposal for an AEC contract with private utilities for replacement power was upheld by the Senate. The move came in two steps. First, the Senate turned down, by roll-call vote of 36-55, the Anderson amendment, which was a substitute for the modified Ferguson amendment. Then, by voice vote, the Ferguson amendment, as modified was adopted.

Another roll-call vote was taken on Knowland's motion to table a move to reconsider the voice vote on the Ferguson amendment. The vote was 56-35 in favor of tabling. (For voting, see chart, p. 352.)

Earlier in the day, Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) called on Administration leaders to sidetrack the President's atomic program until the next Congress instead of pressing for a quick vote.

Senate Talkathons

Starting at 10 a.m. July 21, the Senate met continuously for 39 hours and 35 minutes on the Atomic Act. It then recessed for 25 minutes before resuming debate, which still was going strong July 23.

The uninterrupted session topped the 29 hour and 53 minute windup marathon in 1950, but didn't come close to 54 hours and 10 minutes of continuous debate on a ship purchase bill in 1915. That bill, incidentally, was defeated.

Holder of the individual talking record is Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), who last year spoke for 22 hours and 26 minutes on the submerged oil lands bill.

The longest filibuster in recent years was brought on by a federal anti-lynching bill. It lasted 29 days in January-February, 1938. But the record goes back to 1846, when the Oregon territory bill was filibustered for two months.

July 22. In the early morning hours Morse began what he said would be a relatively short speech -- "five or six hours." He finished six hours and 14 minutes later.

During the all-night session quorum calls were ordered and several Senators who had gone home were routed out. Many had remained close by the chamber, napping on cots or on couches in their offices.

Knowland said the debate had become a "filibuster by the liberal wing of the Democratic party to sabotage the President's whole legislative program."

Most of the bill's opponents held the debate was not a filibuster, but Morse said: "This is a filibuster. I never saw under false colors."

In an Administration upset, the Senate voted to authorize AEC and other federal agencies to build atomic plants big enough to produce commercial quantities of power. The roll-call vote of 45-41 was on an amendment offered by Sen. Edwin E. Johnson (D Colo.). The amendment also provided for giving preference to cooperatives and publicly-owned utilities in the sale of excess power from these plants.

Johnson's amendment was modified by an amendment by Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), which provided the same sale preference to private utilities in case AEC plants were in such high-cost areas as New England where publicly owned facilities are non-existent.

Johnson, however, contended the AEC would be "at the mercy" of private power producing companies if it were unable to build nuclear plants to supply its own electricity. The amendment was agreed to. In a maneuver to block a later attempt to kill it, Johnson immediately moved to reconsider and Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) moved to table the reconsideration motion. The tabling motion was passed on a roll-call vote of 46-42.

The Senate later adopted by voice vote a similar preference clause for the sale of by-product energy produced in AEC research plants. This was embodied in an amendment by Gillette. It was modified by a Pastore amendment providing for preferential sale to private utilities in high-cost areas lacking publicly-owned facilities.

Another amendment, by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) was accepted by voice vote. It would assure that all utilities, be given ample notice if a nuclear power plant is to be built in their area.

(July 23)

Knowland filed a petition, signed by 38 Republican Senators, to invoke cloture. The Senate Republican leader said he did not expect a test on it until July 26. (For facts on cloture, see below.)

The marathon session recessed at 1:35 a.m., but 25 minutes later the orators were at it again. Knowland later told his colleagues there is now "some doubt" that the Senate will have finished its business in time to permit adjournment by July 31, the GOP leadership's target date.

Amendments Agreed to (July 21)

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- Authorize AEC to contract to furnish electric utility service to TVA in replacement for TVA power, as modified to require that such contracts be submitted to the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee for 30 days prior to becoming effective, unless the Committee waives this privilege. Voice.

(July 22)

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) -- Authorize AEC to produce electric power or other energy from nuclear fission in its own facilities or in facilities of other federal agencies and give preference to cooperatives and publicly-owned utilities in the sale of excess power from these plants, as modified by an amendment by John O. Pastore (D R.I.) to provide the same sale preference to private utilities where AEC plants are in areas where publicly-owned facilities are non-existent. Roll call, 45-41.

Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) -- Give preference to cooperatives and publicly-owned utilities in the sale of excess by-product energy produced in AEC research plants, as modified by an amendment by Pastore for preferential sale to private utilities in high-cost areas without publicly owned facilities. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Require that notice be given public and private utilities when a nuclear power station is to be built in their area. Voice.

Amendments Rejected (July 21)

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Ban AEC from entering into contracts for electric power not directly used in its installations, and allow a 30-day review of proposed contracts by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Roll call, 36-55.

Cloture: A Way To Limit Senate Debate

Cloture is the legislative process by which debate can be limited in the Senate. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure except a proposal to change the rules.

A motion for cloture requires the signatures of at least 16 Senators. The Presiding Officer must immediately state the motion to the Senate as soon as it is presented.

Senate standing rules state that the presiding officer shall lay the motion before the Senate "one hour after (it) meets on the following calendar day but one" and for a roll-call vote. (Knowland's motion to limit debate was filed at 12:39 a.m. Friday.)

The Senate revised its cloture rule in 1949. Until that year, debate could be limited by a two-thirds majority of the Senators present and voting.

Since revision of the rule in 1949, a two-thirds vote

of the Senate membership -- 64 Senators -- is required for passage of a cloture motion. If passed, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate until the pending measure is disposed of.

There have been 21 cloture votes since 1917, when the cloture rule was first adopted. Cloture was invoked in only four cases. The last time such a motion received the necessary votes was in 1927. Eleven cloture motions have failed of passage since then.

Cloture was invoked in these debates:

Nov. 15, 1919, Treaty of Versailles, by a vote of 78-16.

Jan. 25, 1926, World Court, 68-26.

Feb. 15, 1927, branch banking, 65-18.

Feb. 28, 1927, creation of a Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Prohibition, 55-27.

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL

Action. On a 358-30 roll-call vote, the House July 20 agreed to the conference report on a compromise version of the omnibus housing bill (HR 7839). Clearance of the bill followed rejection, on a 156-234 roll call, of a recommittal motion aimed at putting back into the bill a provision granting President Eisenhower's public housing request. The measure went to the Senate for final approval. (For voting, see chart, p. 950).

Background. The House had initially passed the bill April 2 with most of the President's housing recommendations, but rejected 176-211, a motion to include the four-year, 140,000-unit public housing program sought by the Administration (CQ Weekly Report, p. 451).

The Senate passed the bill June 3 after agreeing, 66-16, to grant the President's public housing request (CQ Weekly Report, p. 709).

Conference Report. Senate-House conferees July 17 reported a compromise version of the housing bill (H Rept. 2271) that provided for only 35,000 new public housing construction starts in fiscal 1955 with limitations on where and for whom such housing could be built.

Five members of the conference committee, Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Reps. Brent Spence (D Ky.), Albert Rains (D Ala.), and Paul Brown (D Ga.), refused to sign the report, objecting to the compromise public housing provision.

Provisions. The compromise bill carried the following major provisions:

Public housing: Authorize construction starts on up to 35,000 new public housing units in fiscal 1955, but provide that such housing be built only where required for persons displaced by authorized slum-clearance operations or other governmental programs.

Home repair loans: Require lenders of property repair and improvement loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration to be supervised and approved by the FHA; restrict repair loans eligible for FHA insurance to those which would substantially improve or protect the basic livability or utility of the property; bar use of FHA-insured repair loans on new homes until completed and occupied for six months; bar multiple FHA-insured repair loans for a single property which would total more than the maximum dollar limitation on a single loan; require lenders to carry 10 per cent of the loss on individual FHA-insured repair loans; retain existing ceilings on repair loans insurable by the FHA as well as present maximum maturity periods for such loans.

Sales Housing: Provide for a maximum maturity period of 30 years or three-quarters of the FHA-estimated remaining life, whichever is lower, on new and existing one-to-four family-sale housing bought with mortgages insured by the FHA; permit an FHA-insured mortgage loan of up to 95 per cent of the first \$9,000 of the value of new housing and 75 per cent of the value above \$9,000, but authorize the President to raise the \$9,000 limit to \$10,000; provide for a loan of up to 90 per cent of the first \$9,000 of the value on existing housing, and 75 per cent of the balance in excess of \$9,000. Authorize the President to raise the \$9,000 limit to \$10,000; limit the maximum mortgage amounts to \$20,000 on one-or-two-family housing, to \$27,500 on

three-family dwellings, and to \$35,000 on four-family housing.

Low-cost suburban housing: Raise the maximum of an owner-occupant insurable mortgage from the existing \$5,700 to \$6,650, and of a builder-insurable mortgage from the existing \$5,100 to \$5,950; require a minimum down payment of five per cent of the cost of acquisition of such housing.

Windfall profits: To eliminate "windfall" profits reaped by builders of rental housing financed with an FHA-insured mortgage, require builders to certify the actual cost of construction (after allowing 10 per cent as "normal" profits) and to apply any amount by which the mortgage loan exceeded actual construction costs to the reduction of the mortgage loan.

Mortgage market: Provide for the re-chartering of the Federal National Mortgage Association, liquidation of the mortgages held by the existing FNMA and for gradual replacement by private investment funds of the government's investment in FNMA; establish a National Voluntary Mortgage Credit Extension Committee.

Builder's Warranty: Require builders or sellers of new-sale housing built with the aid of an FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgage to deliver a "warranty" to the purchaser or owner declaring that the dwelling has been constructed in "substantial conformity" with approved plans and specifications.

Urban planning: Authorize \$5 million for preliminary planning grants to state agencies for planning public-works programs.

Open-end mortgages: Permit FHA insurance of advances under "open-end" provisions of mortgages, but limit such advances to those which will be used for necessary improvements or repairs.

Housing rehabilitation: Authorize a new mortgage insurance program to aid rehabilitation of existing dwellings and construction of new housing in urban renewal areas; authorize a new mortgage insurance program to provide housing for persons displaced as a result of a governmental slum clearance project.

Transient housing: Bar the use of FHA-insured rental properties for transient or hotel purposes unless agreed to by the FHA Commissioner by May 28, 1954, or if the FHA Commissioner finds the project is in a resort area and that accommodations had been used for transient or hotel purposes prior to May 28, 1954.

Public Agency loans: Authorize up to \$50 million for a revolving fund for use by the HHFA to make loans to public agencies for public projects. The program would be terminated on June 30, 1956.

Debate. (House, July 20)

House debate centered on the compromise public housing provision. Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) declared that "the President wanted 140,000 units of public housing distributed over four years at 35,000 a year. How anybody can say that this conference report meets the President's views is more than I can understand."

Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) said that "15 states... do not have laws authorizing slum-clearance and urban development projects" and "would not qualify for public housing" under the provision. And Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) said it "may be one of the important political issues of the forthcoming Congressional campaign."

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) called the compromise a "masterful job on public housing." And Rep.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) declared that "in view of the provisions of the bill and the decision of the packed Supreme Court denying segregation in (public housing) projects. . . it would be most difficult if not impossible for Members from my section of our common country to vote for any number of units, regardless of how small."

The issue was put to a vote when Spence offered a motion to recommit the conference report on the bill with instructions to substitute for the proposed compromise "a provision carrying out the four-year program for 140,000 new public housing units". The recommitment motion was rejected on a 156-234 roll-call. Democrats split, 105 for, 79 against the motion, while 155 Republicans opposed it, and 50 voted for recommitment.

Adoption of the conference report followed on a 358-30 roll call.

VETERANS BENEFITS

Action. The House passed and sent to the Senate July 21 a bill (HR 9020) to increase compensation to disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans. The action was taken by a roll-call vote of 399-0 (for vote, see chart, page 950). Cost of the bill was estimated at \$110 million.

Background. The House Veterans Committee approved HR 9020 May 20, but it was blocked by the Rules Committee because the recommended 10 per cent average increase was considered too costly (\$230 million). Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.) announced July 14 an effort to force a vote on his resolution (H Res 612) to discharge the bill from committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 897). The Veterans Committee approved a compromise version July 20 and agreed that non-service-connected pension cases be deleted from the bill and included in a separate bill to be introduced later.

Provisions. As passed by the House, the bill would grant five per cent increases in compensation to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

Increase allowances to dependents of deceased veterans. Widows with children, who now get \$75, would get \$87. A dependent parent's allowance would jump from \$60 to \$75, and in cases where there are two dependent parents, from \$35 to \$40 each.

Debate. Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said the bill was liberal in view of living-cost increases. He said the cost of living had gone up only 1.8 per cent since the last increase was voted.

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said that the cost of living had increased for veterans and dependents not included in the bill. Edmondson said the measure amounted to repudiation of a campaign promise by "candidate Eisenhower" to adjust payments for all classes of veterans.

CORRECTION

In CQ Weekly Report for July 16:

Page 897, Column 1 -- Veterans Benefits, Paragraph 1, line 4 should read "by about \$230 million a year" (not \$230 billion).

KOREAN GI BILL

Action. The House passed and sent to the Senate July 21 a bill (HR 9888) to add a one-year extension to the deadlines for Korean veterans to start and complete training under Public Law 550, 82nd Congress. The action was taken on a roll-call vote of 399-0. (for voting, see chart p. 950.)

Background. The House Veterans Affairs Committee reported HR 9888 (H Rept. 2279) on July 19. The Committee had reported (H Rept. 1704) a bill (HR 9395) June 2 providing for a two-year extension of deadlines for initiating and completing training under P.L. 550.

Provisions. As passed by the House the bill would: Extend the periods during which training under the Korean GI Bill must be begun and completed from two and seven years to three and eight years, respectively.

Permit veterans with service-connected disabilities 13 years, instead of nine, to complete vocational rehabilitation training under P.L. 16 of the 78th Congress or P.L. 894 of the 81st Congress. (This provision would apply only to veterans handicapped in training because of illness or similar reasons.)

Debate. Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) said HR 9888 was a "reasonable bill and one which we can all support."

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) said the bill "has the support of none of the great veterans' organizations." He said the bill was an example of "emasculatation" because it did not (as had HR 9395) give Korean veterans the same entitlement period as World War II veterans.

FARM LOANS

Action. The Senate July 17 passed on the call of the calendar and sent to the House an Agriculture Committee substitute for a bill (S 3339 -- S Rept. 1807) to authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make, through June 30, 1959, farm loans of the type formerly made by the old Land Bank Commissioner.

Background. Authority for the Land Bank Commissioner type of loan expired July 1, 1947. Such loans generally were on second mortgages, and supplemented other loans when adequate credit was unavailable.

Provisions. S 3339, besides reviving authority for this type of loan, would increase the loan maximum from \$7,500 to \$15,000 and would permit principal repayments to be deferred for five years.

STRIP REDS OF CITIZENSHIP

Action. House July 21 voted to suspend the rules and pass HR 7130, which would strip citizenship from anyone convicted of attempting to overthrow the government. Passage was by voice vote.

Background. The proposal was advanced by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 7 State of the Union Message (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 38, 109).

Committee Action. The House Judiciary Committee July 19 reported (H Rept. 2291) the bill, after amending it to insert provisions of HR 7325, a similar bill.

Provisions. The bill would take citizenship from either native-born or naturalized Americans convicted

of conspiring or attempting to overthrow the government. It amends the Immigration and Nationality Act.

COMMUNIST PRINTING PRESS

Action. July 19 House gave voice vote approval to a Senate-passed bill (S 2766) in lieu of a companion House bill (HR 9690 - H Rept. 2194) to amend the Internal Security Act in relation to Communist underground printing facilities.

Provisions. The bill requires subversive organizations to file a list of all their printing equipment with the government.

MAIL RATES AND POSTAL PAY

Action. The House July 21 failed, by a 38 vote margin, to pass legislation (an amended version of HR 9245) simultaneously raising postal rates and the pay of postal employees. The "package" bill, backed by the Administration, was brought up on a motion to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds favorable vote. The roll call was 228-171; to pass the bill, 266 "yea" votes were necessary. (For voting, see chart, page 950.)

Twenty Democrats, 207 Republicans and one independent voted for the motion. Opposed were 169 Democrats and two Republicans.

The proposed legislation combined two other bills -- HR 9836, to raise postal workers' pay five per cent, and HR 6052, to increase rates on first, second and third class mail. These, plus HR 9245 -- which as reported from the Post Office Committee called for a seven per cent pay raise -- had been stalled in the House Rules Committee.

The vote came on a motion by Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, to amend HR 9245 by substituting the texts of HR 9836 and 6052 and pass it under suspension of the rules.

After the House vote, a petition to discharge the seven per cent pay-raise bill from the Rules Committee gained the necessary 218 signatures. The parliamentary situation prevents action on the discharge petition until, (if Congress still is in session) August 9 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 912).

Provisions. The amended version of HR 9245, as proposed by Rep. Rees, would have:

Raised postal workers' pay five per cent, with a \$200 minimum (estimated cost: \$152 million)

Authorized the Postmaster General to reclassify jobs and salaries, subject to a Congressional veto.

Raised first, second and third class mail rates to bring in an estimated \$233 million additional revenue.

Debate. Discussion centered on the 40-minute limit on debate, which Rep. John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) called "a gag upon the House", and on the combining of the two measures. Terming it "legislative blackmail" by the Administration, John Lesinski (D Mich.) said: "We should not have to pass an unfair bill hitting hard at all the users of the postal service just because pay rates for postal workers have fallen behind the cost of living."

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.), however, said that "tying these two bills together will be hailed by the

American people as an end to fiscal irresponsibility."

Martin Dies (D Tex.) added: "If we are going to raise postal salaries, we ought to have the courage and honesty to provide some means to pay for the increase."

Alluding to the political unpopularity of raising postage rates, Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) urged Members to "demonstrate a little courage and vote for the increase in rates which is completely justified." Democratic leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.) countered that Congress probably would not adjourn until Aug. 15 and that the House would have an opportunity later to vote for a postal pay raise without the mail rate attached to it.

Background. The bill to raise mail rates (HR 6052) had been reported Feb. 25 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254). The seven per cent pay raise bill (HR 9245) was reported June 15 and the five per cent compromise measure (HR 9836) reported July 10 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 778, 918).

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Action. The Senate (July 19) and the House (July 21) adopted by voice votes the conference report (H Rept. 2286) on a bill (S 2759) to expand programs for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons (CQ Weekly Report, p. 882).

Provisions. Main points of compromise would:

Authorize federal matching grants to states of \$30 million for fiscal 1955, \$45 million for fiscal 1956, \$55 million for fiscal 1957, \$65 million for fiscal 1958, and such sums as Congress shall determine thereafter.

Assure states that their allotments will not decline below fiscal 1954 base allotments

Base the federal share contributed to states on a formula varying inversely with per capita income. The pivot point, from which shares would vary, would be a 60 per cent federal contribution in states where per capita income equals the national average; variation would be limited to a minimum federal share of 50 per cent in the wealthiest states and a maximum of 70 per cent in the poorest. This formula would take full effect in fiscal 1963, after gradual transition from fiscal 1954 ratios

Authorize 75 per cent federal grants for extension and improvement of state projects for up to three years, with a \$5,000 per state minimum

Authorize aid to a demonstration rehabilitation center in the Washington, D. C., area.

Authorize, with no cut-off date, special project grants for training personnel, with a two-year limit on individuals' courses

Establish a National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation

Enlarge provisions granting blind persons preference for operating vending stands on federal property

Require a study of training needs for home-bound physically handicapped persons, instead of authorizing grants for such training as provided by the House

Increase the annual authorization for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped from \$75,000 to \$225,000.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Action. Senate July 17 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 271) granting \$34,000 to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to continue a subcommittee investigation into the accessibility of strategic and critical materials to the U.S. in time of war. The funds would be available to Jan. 31, 1955.

LABOR INVESTIGATION FUNDS

Action. Senate July 17 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 270) to provide an additional \$50,150 for a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee probe of employee welfare and pension funds.

EDUCATION

Action. The Senate (July 19) and the House (July 21) adopted by voice votes conference reports (H Repts. 2287, 2288, 2289) on three education bills (HR 9040, 7601, and 7434, respectively) to carry out Presidential requests (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 203, 772). The bills were cleared for the President.

Background. The conference reports were filed July 19.

Provisions. HR 9040 would authorize federal participation in cooperative research in education.

HR 7601 would authorize a White House Conference on Education, following state conferences.

HR 7434 would establish a National Advisory Committee on Education.

The compromises concerned primarily membership of units which would be established, requirements for reports, compensation, and fund authorizations. The Senate's authorization for the White House Conference and preliminary state conferences was cut from \$1.5 million to \$1 million.

FLOOD CONTROL

Action. The Senate (July 19) and House (July 22) adopted by voice votes the conference report (H Rept. 2297) on a bill (HR 6788) to permit federal aid to state and local agencies for upstream flood-control and soil-conservation operations involving watershed projects (CQ Weekly Report, p. 804.)

Background. In his Budget Message, President Eisenhower requested such authority for the Secretary of Agriculture (CQ Weekly Report p. 202).

Provisions. Main points of compromise would:

Require approval by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees before appropriations may be made for projects involving 2,500 to 5,000 acre feet of water

Give state agencies or governors 45 days to veto proposed projects

Require compliance with state water-rights laws

Require approval of projects by owners of half the land in the drainage area above each proposed reservoir

Permit the Secretary of Agriculture, until July 1, 1956, to construct projects in states where state or local agencies have no authority to handle construction; after that date, construction would have to be handled by state or local agencies

Require the President to assure coordination of related watershed operations, and authorize cooperation

by the Secretary of the Interior in projects on land within his jurisdiction

Retain the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to undertake emergency projects to retard runoff and prevent soil erosion.

JOBLESS FUNDS

Action. House July 22 agreed by voice vote to Senate amendments to HR 5173, the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act, and sent the bill to the White House.

Provisions. As finally approved, the bill would create a \$200 million reserve fund from which states could borrow to pay unemployment benefits in periods of heavy unemployment. The act specifies that the federal share of the unemployment tax which is not spent for costs of administering the unemployment insurance program shall be used to build up the reserve fund to the \$200 million level. Any surplus federal collections after the reserve fund is set up could be distributed among the states.

Background. The House had passed the bill July 8, 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 195-6). The Senate approved the bill July 13, 1954 with amendments designed to ease borrowing and repayment requirements for states (CQ Weekly Report, p. 911.)

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

Action. The House July 22 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a catch-all Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 9936) for fiscal 1955 with a \$1,303,334,628 money total. After three days of debate and numerous amendments more than \$100 million was added to the total appropriations carried in the measure.

Background. President Eisenhower sent Congress supplemental requests for fiscal 1955 totaling \$1,959,958,267. The largest: \$1.1 billion for military public works construction. He asked \$85,750,000 for Federal Civil Defense Administration, \$123,550,746 for Department of Commerce, \$39,714,500 for Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The House Appropriations Committee July 16 reported (H Rept. 2266) the supplemental money bill with recommended appropriations of \$1,194,188,079. This was 39 per cent less than the total requested. The Committee proposed only \$571.6 million for military construction, \$44,025,000 for FCDA, \$18,366,297 for the Commerce Department, and \$2 million for HEW.

Provisions. As approved by the House, the bill would appropriate the following amounts:

Legislative Branch	\$ 267,285
Judiciary Branch	220,000
State Department	500,000
Justice Department	4,425,000
Commerce Department	111,935,746
Treasury Department	12,750,000
Labor Department	93,000,000
Health, Education, and Welfare Department	17,900,000
Agriculture Department	6,500,000
Interior Department	17,496,101
Independent Offices	388,292,435
Military construction	571,600,000
Government in occupied areas (State Department)	15,000,000

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (Army)	3,100,000
Refugee relief	7,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Admin.	44,025,000
Jamestown, etc. celebration	25,000
Claims and judgments	9,296,561
Irving Berlin medal	1,500
Total	\$1,303,334,628
Debate.	

July 19. Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) urged the House to vote the full \$8,430,000 sought by the Administration for a census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. "To refuse this money would be to throw away \$1,590,000 of the taxpayers' money which is already invested in this census," he declared. The House Appropriations Committee had disallowed any funds for the item.

(After a White House conference attended by House leaders, Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the President wanted funds for shipbuilding and airport construction, denied by the House Appropriations Committee, restored to the bill.)

July 20. The House rejected an amendment to add to the bill the \$8,430,000 census request. John Taber (R N.Y.) argued that such censuses take three years, are of no use to business and "have just historic value."

Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D Ga.) proposed granting the full \$22 million requested by the President for grants to states to help municipalities build civil airports. He said the money was "a rather modest sum when compared with the needs." Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) countered that "There is no reason why this item could not go over to another regular fiscal year." The House agreed to the Preston amendment on a 157-61 standing vote.

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) offered an amendment to appropriate the full \$82.6 million sought by the Administration for shipbuilding subsidies. The House Committee had recommended only \$11.1 million. Wigglesworth said the money was needed to make up "deficiencies in our merchant marine," and was "essential to national defense."

The House approved the Wigglesworth amendment, as well as another proposal to require that all construction of such ships be done in U.S. shipyards.

July 22. The House agreed, on an 80-41 standing vote, to add \$15.9 million to the bill for grants to states for hospital construction. President Eisenhower had requested \$35.4 million. The House Appropriations Committee recommended no funds at all for the construction program on the grounds that plans for use of the money "were all very vague."

Passage was by voice vote.

Amendments agreed to. (July 20)

Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) -- Appropriate \$22 million for the Federal-aid airport program. Standing, 157-61.

Clifton Young (R Nev.) -- Appropriate \$69,449 to repair damages to the Municipal Airport at Elko, Nev. resulting from a 1952 operation in which heavy military planes were used to drop hay to cattlemen in distressed areas. Voice.

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- (As amended) Appropriate \$82.6 million in lieu of recommended \$11.1 million for payment of construction-differential subsidies for the building, in U.S. shipyards, of four pas-

senger-cargo ships, and tankers for the reserve fleet. Standing, 123-41.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- (Amendment to the Wigglesworth amendment) Provide that all ship construction for which funds are carried in the bill be performed in shipyards in the continental U.S. Standing, 17-32.

(July 22)

Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.) -- Appropriate \$1,500 to strike a medal honoring Irving Berlin for his composition of "God Bless America" and other patriotic songs. Voice.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- (As amended by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) Appropriate \$15.9 million for hospital construction grants to states. Voice.

Fogarty -- (Amendment to the Heselton amendment) -- Appropriate \$15.9 million instead of the \$35.4 million proposed by Rep. Heselton for hospital construction grants. Standing, 80-41.

Samuel N. Friedel (D Md.) -- Bar use of funds in the bill to transfer about 450 social security workers from Baltimore, Md. to Washington, D. C. Voice.

Kit Clardy (R Mich.) -- Appropriate \$2,820,600 in lieu of proposed \$3 million for additional court facilities. Voice.

Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) -- Bar use of funds for additional court facilities at Flint, Mich. Voice.

William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) -- Appropriate \$25,000 in lieu of proposed \$170,000 for the Jamestown-Yorktown-Williamsburg celebration. Standing, 85-41

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- Apply definition of obligations to all reports to Congressional committees. Voice.

(Separate votes were demanded on three amendments agreed to July 20. All agreed to again on standing votes.)

Amendments rejected. (July 20)

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- Appropriate \$8,430,000 for censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. Standing, 28-81.

(July 22)

Clifton Young (R Nev.) -- Appropriate \$100,000 for construction of a sewage disposal plant at Hoover Dam. Standing, 54-60.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Appropriate \$165,000 for the Children's Bureau. Standing, 71-77; tellers, 85-90.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Delete proposed \$2 million for hospital surveys and planning. Voice.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- Earmark \$150,000 for the Allegheny National Forest, Pa. Standing, 34-45.

John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Appropriate \$3 million for school aid for Navaho children. Standing, 21-37.

Clardy -- Delete all funds for additional court facilities. Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Appropriate \$2.5 million in lieu of proposed \$1.5 million for the National Science Foundation for geophysics program. Standing, 36-59.

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- Appropriate \$140 million instead of proposed \$73,517,000 for Navy public works. Voice.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- Provide that no funds be used to remove the Civil Defense Training Center from Olney, Md. Voice.

House Votes: Housing,

47. Housing Redevelopment (HR 7839). Omnibus measure to aid in the construction and repair of homes, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. SPENCE (D Ky.) motion to recommit conference report to conference committee with instructions to substitute for compromise public housing program provisions for 140,000 new public housing starts over a 4-year period. Rejected, 156-234, July 20. (See story, p. 945.)

48. Housing Redevelopment (HR 7839). Agreement to conference report. Agreed to, 358-30, July 20.

49. Veterans Education and Training (HR 9488). Extend for one year, for veterans of service on or after the Korean war, the period for initiating a course of training or education under the so-called Korean GI bill of rights and extend the time for completing the course of education or training. Passage of bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority or 266 "yeas" required.) Passed, 399-0, July 21. (See story, p. 946.)

TOTAL						REPUBLICAN						DEMOCRAT					
YEAS	196	358	399	399	228	YEAS	50	196	208	207		YEAS	105	161	190	189	20
NAYS	234	30	0	0	171	NAYS	155	7	0	0	2	NAYS	79	23	0	0	169
47 48 49 50 51						47 48 49 50 51						47 48 49 50 51					
ALABAMA						IDAHO						MAINE					
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 McIntire (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Nelson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Vinson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MARYLAND					
2 Grant (D)	?	?	?	?	?	8 Wheeler (D)	X	?	?	?	?	2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	ILLINOIS						4 Fallon (D)	?	?	?	?	?
5 Maine (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Budge (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Pfost (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Seiden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Hyde (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	25 Bishop (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipfield (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS					
ARKANSAS						21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris (D)	?	?	?	?	?	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Heseltin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Velde (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						23 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago—Cook County						12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Bunsby (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	13 Church (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Philbin (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hunter (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN					
11 Johnson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailiard (R)	?	?	?	?	?	4 McVey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Bentley (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Coeberberg (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Clardy (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Phillips (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Bowler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	INDIANA						11 Knox (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County						11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Crumacker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Detroit—Wayne County					
21 Hestand (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
35 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Hinchaw (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Hoelfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Oakman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Hoyt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Merrill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	IOWA						MINNESOTA					
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Vorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	KANSAS						3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						3 George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Dodd (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	1 Miller (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Colmer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadiak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Williams (D)	N	N	Y	?	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY						5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MISSOURI					
AL Warburton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Campbell (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Hillelson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Lanfai (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA						1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	X	?	?	?	?	4 Brooks (D)	?	?	?	?	?	7 Short (R)	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA						1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Long (D)	?	?	?	?	?	MONTANA					
4 Camp (D)	X	?	?	?	?	6 Morrison (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Passman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Thompson (D)	X	?	?	?	?	NEBRASKA					
3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Willis (D)	X	?	?	?	?	1 Curtis (R)	?	?	?	?	?

Veterans, Postal Increase

50. Veterans Compensation and Pension (HR 9020). Provide for a five-per cent increase in the rates of service-connected compensation for disabled veterans and increase the compensation paid to the childless widows, and dependent parents of veterans. Passage of bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority or 266 "yeas" required.) Passed, 399-0, July 21. (See story, p. 946.)

51. Postal Increase (HR 9245 amended). Provide for an increase in both postal pay and postal rates. Passage of the amended version of the bill under suspension of rules. (Two-thirds majority or 266 "yeas" required.) Failed to pass, 228-171, July 21. (See story, p. 947.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	47	48	49	50	51		47	48	49	50	51		47	48	49	50	51
3 Harrison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hruska (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA					
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE					
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis (D)	N	Y	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY						6 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ewins (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	TEXAS					
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	X	?	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Osmer (R)	X	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sleminski (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	N	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	X	?	?	?	?
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	X	?	?	?	?	3 Gentry (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	X	?	?	?	?
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Scherer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)	X	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK						15 Secrest (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Becker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	✓	?	?	?	?
37 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	?	?	?	?	?	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derouanian (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA						16 Regan (D)	X	?	?	?	?
26 Gamble (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Thompson (D)	?	?	?	?	?
33 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	OREGON						UTAH					
39 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	2 Dawson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT					
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Richman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA						VIRGINIA					
28 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Abbt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	10 Broyhill (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Bush (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						28 Eberharter (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Buckley (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Tuck (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	23 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wampler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON					
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	13 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Heller (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	16 Mumma (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA					
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	18 Simpson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	19 Stauffer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Molohan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Neal (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Philadelphia						2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Powell (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	WISCONSIN					
15 Ray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Kersten (R)	✓	?	?	?	?
9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Laird (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden (D)	X	?	Y	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND						10 O'Connell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Bommer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	SOUTH CAROLINA						3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	WYOMING					
8 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	AL Harrison (R)	X	?	?	?	?
2 Founts (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
10 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N						

Senate Votes: Atomic Energy

99. Atomic Energy (S 3690). Revise the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit exchange of atomic information with U.S. allies and develop peacetime uses of atomic energy with the aid of private industry. ANDERSON (D N.M.) amendment (in the nature of a substitute for Ferguson, R Mich., amendment) to limit AEC authority to contract for electric utility services to persons supplying power directly to the AEC and require that such contracts be submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for a 30-day review. Rejected, 36-55, July 21. (See story, p. 943.)

100. Atomic Energy (S 3690). KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to table motion of Ferguson (R Mich.) to reconsider vote by which Ferguson amendment was agreed to. (The Ferguson amendment authorized the AEC to contract with any person to furnish electric utility services to TVA in replacement for power TVA furnished the AEC and required such contracts to be submitted to the Joint Committee for a 30-day review.) Agreed to, 56-35, July 21. (Thus the adoption of the Ferguson amendment was upheld.)

101. Atomic Energy (S 3690). JOHNSON (D Colo.) amendment to authorize the AEC to produce electric power and other forms of energy from nuclear fission and require that preference be given to public bodies and cooperatives in disposing of excess power from AEC plants. Agreed to, 45-41, July 22.

102. Atomic Energy (S 3690). JOHNSON (D Tex.) motion to table motion of Johnson (D Colo.) to reconsider vote by which Johnson (D Colo.) amendment (see vote 101) was agreed to. Agreed to, 46-42, July 22. (Thus the adoption of the Johnson, D Colo., amendment was upheld.)

103. Atomic Energy (S 3690). KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to table Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment. (The Humphrey amendment would have established within the AEC a Division of Civilian Application to handle licensing of civilian applications for power.) Agreed to, 47-9, July 22. (Thus the Humphrey amendment was tabled.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE						REPUBLICANS						DEMOCRATS					
YEAS	36	56	45	46	47	YEAS	2	44	6	5	45	YEAS	33	12	38	40	2
NAYS	55	35	41	42	9	NAYS	44	2	35	38	1	NAYS	11	32	6	4	8
	99	100	101	102	103		99	100	101	102	103		99	100	101	102	103
ALABAMA						MAINE						OHIO					
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Payne (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Burke (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?
ARIZONA						MARYLAND						OKLAHOMA					
Goldwater (R)	X	✓	N	N	Y	Beall (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Butler (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						MASSACHUSETTS						OREGON					
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Kennedy (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	X	✓	?	?	?	Saltonstall (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Morse (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
CALIFORNIA						MICHIGAN						PENNSYLVANIA					
Knowland (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Duff (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	Potter (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Martin (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						MINNESOTA						RHODE ISLAND					
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Millikin (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Thye (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Pastore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
CONNECTICUT						MISSISSIPPI						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Bush (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Johnston (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Purcell (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Maybank (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE						MISSOURI						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Frear (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Hennings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Case (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	X	X	Y	Symington (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Mundt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MONTANA						TENNESSEE					
Holland (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Gore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Smathers (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Kefauver (D)	Y	N	✓	✓	?
GEORGIA						NEBRASKA						TEXAS					
George (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Reynolds (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Daniel (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Bowring (P)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						NEVADA						UTAH					
Dworshak (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	Y	X	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Welker (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	McCarran (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Watkins (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						VERMONT					
Dirksen (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Aiken (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Upton (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Flanders (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA						NEW JERSEY						VIRGINIA					
Capehart (R)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Jenner (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Robertson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
IOWA						NEW MEXICO						WASHINGTON					
Gillette (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Anderson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Jackson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Chavez (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	?	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
KANSAS						NEW YORK						WEST VIRGINIA					
Carlson (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Ives (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schoepel (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Lehman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY						NORTH CAROLINA						WISCONSIN					
Clements (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Ervin (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	McCarthy (R)	N	Y	X	X	Y
Cooper (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Lennon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Wiley (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						NORTH DAKOTA						WYOMING					
Ellender (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	Langer (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Barrett (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Long (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Young (R)	✓	X	Y	N	Y	Crippa (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y



(JULY 16-22)

committee roundup

IN THIS SECTION . . .	PAGE
Tax Revision	953
Investigations Subcommittee Staff . .	953
Pension Ban	954
Social Security	954
Welfare Funds	954
CCC Borrowing Authority	954
Contempt Citations	955
Witness Immunity	958
Housing Probe	957
Federal Pay Raises	958
Foundations Probe	958

Action

TAX REVISION

Committee. Senate-House Conference on HR 8300, the omnibus tax revision bill.

Action. Reached final agreement July 21 on a compromise between the House and Senate-passed versions of the bill. Agreed to file a conference report on the measure.

Background. The House passed the bill March 18. The Senate approved it July 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845). Major differences between the House and Senate versions were on the dividend exclusion and credit provision, income-splitting benefits, child-care expenses, and tax relief on foreign income.

Provisions. These were the major compromises and recommendations of the Conference Committee:

Dividend Credit -- Allow taxpayers to exclude from taxable income up to \$50 of their dividend income, and to subtract from their total tax bill four per cent of all dividend income above \$50 received after July 31, 1954. The dividend tax credit, however, would be limited to two per cent of taxable dividend income in 1954. It was estimated the \$50 exclusion would mean a \$46 million revenue loss a year, while the four per cent tax credit would cost about \$316 million in annual revenues. (The House had voted for an ultimate dividend exclusion of \$100 and a 10 per cent dividend tax credit. The Senate had approved only a \$50 dividend exclusion.)

Foreign income credits -- Delete House provision allowing tax relief on income earned by domestic corporations from their foreign operations. (The Senate had not included this provision.)

Child care expenses -- Permit single heads of households who work, or working married couples with a combined annual income that does not exceed \$4,500 to deduct up to \$600 for expenses of caring for children under 12 years of age as well as for incapacitated dependents. (This was the Senate provision. The House did not extend the deduction to low-income working couples, and had fixed the age limit at 10 years.)

Income-splitting -- Extend the full income-splitting benefits now enjoyed by married couples in filing their tax returns to widows and widowers with dependents for the first two years after the death of their spouses. (The House bill would have extended full

income-splitting benefits to all single heads of families. The Senate version did not include the provision at all.)

Foundations -- Delete from the bill the Senate provision which would have denied tax-exempt status to any foundation or charitable organization making grants to subversive groups or individuals. (The House version included no such provision.)

Depreciation -- Extend the declining-balance method of more rapid depreciation deductions for new plant and equipment only to construction begun after Dec. 31, 1953, and, where construction was started before that date and completed after it, to the portion constructed after Dec. 31, 1953, if the property has a useful life of three or more years.

Grain storage -- Delete Senate amendment which would have allowed farmers for the next two years to deduct from income, for tax purposes, the cost of building grain-storage facilities.

(For decisions reached by the conferees at earlier sessions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 919.)

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Committee. Senate Government Operations.

Action. July 16 asked the Senate to cite for contempt of the Senate three witnesses who refused to testify on grounds other than the Fifth Amendment. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) submitted reports and simultaneously introduced resolutions to cite the three: Albert Shadowitz (S Rept. 1812 and S Res 280), a Nutley, N.J., electronics worker; Corliss Lamont (S Rept. 1813 and S Res 281), wealthy New Yorker; and Abraham Unger (S Rept. 1814 and S Res 282), New York attorney. The three refused to testify in the fall of 1953. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 348, 350.)

INVESTIGATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE STAFF

Committee. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Senate Government Operations.

Action. July 20. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) reluctantly accepted the resignation of Chief Counsel Roy M. Cohn, saying it "must bring great satisfaction to the Communists and fellow travelers." McCarthy also transferred another Subcommittee aide, Don Surine, to his personal staff.

The Subcommittee voted unanimously to withhold "without prejudice" confirmation of Thomas La Venia in his post as office manager until it can be determined why he was refused Defense Department clearance.

The group also agreed unanimously to confirm in their present positions 22 other Subcommittee employees, including Staff Director Francis P. Carr and Investigator James N. Juliana (CQ Weekly Report, p. 920.)

July 21. The Subcommittee adopted a resolution to ask Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson for an explanation of the Department's refusal to clear La Venia. Sen. McCarthy wrote Wilson and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asking them to send representatives with "detailed information" on the clearance refusals to an executive session of the Subcommittee July 23. McCarthy said the Defense Department had "improperly maligned" La Venia.

Background. The three Democrats on the Subcommittee and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) called for a house-cleaning of the group's staff following the so-called Army-McCarthy hearings. Potter, on the final day of the hearings, said "some people" on both sides of the controversy "should be separated from the government service" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 782.)

Cohn's letter of resignation, submitted to McCarthy July 19, said he was quitting because "there appears to be a lack of unanimity" among Subcommittee members "upon the question of continuing my services".

Both Surine and La Venia have been refused security clearances by the Defense Department.

Related Developments. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), sponsor of a resolution to censure McCarthy, July 20 commented on Cohn's resignation: "So far so good. This of course does not reach the heart of the problem presented by the junior Senator from Wisconsin." (For details of the Flanders resolution, see p. 939.)

The Defense Department announced Secretary Wilson had written McCarthy that specific reasons for denying clearances to Surine and La Venia could not be revealed since the action was based on confidential information.

July 21. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) said Democrats on the Subcommittee "will insist" on a voice in choosing Cohn's successor.

La Venia himself said in 1936 he was elected vice president of the American Law Students Association, an organization which McCarthy called an "affiliate" of Communist fronts in criticizing then U.S. Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup, a former Association member. La Venia declared he attended only one meeting of the group.

The American Civil Liberties Union wired Secretary Wilson that the Defense Department should give both La Venia and Surine "an opportunity to rebut the charges" against them.

PENSION BAN

Committee. House Post Office and Civil Service. **Action.** July 20 approved unanimously a measure (HR 9909) to deny government pensions to federal employees or Members of Congress convicted of lying about Communist associations or engaging in subversive or felonious activities. The prohibitions would apply to all officers and employees of the government.

The Committee described the bill as a workable solution to a "very serious problem which has caused wide public concern and interest. . . regarding the possibility of Alger Hiss receiving a civil service retirement annuity."

Background. A subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held a one-day hearing June 22 on 10 bills to deny civil service pensions to federal employees and survivors convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude. Two of the measures mentioned Alger Hiss, others were directed at his case.

Budget Bureau spokesmen and Andrew E. Ruddock, chief of the Civil Service Commission Retirement Division, raised legal questions based on an employee's contractual rights to pensions. They emphasized June 23, however, that these questions did not indicate Administration opposition to the proposed legislation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 815).

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee. Senate Finance.

Action. July 20 ordered favorably reported with amendments the House-passed social security bill (HR 9366).

Background. For provisions of House bill and previous Senate Committee action, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 707, 855, 890, 917.

Provisions -- Major differences between House-passed version and Senate committee version with House provisions in parentheses, are:

The Committee version would exclude farm operators and self-employed professional persons from Old Age and Survivors Insurance coverage. (House version would make coverage compulsory, except for physicians)

Extend OASI coverage to farm workers paid at least \$50 a quarter by one employer, (House set the earnings figure at \$200 for a full year)

Modify the referendum provisions on voluntary coverage of state and local government workers to require a favorable vote by a simple majority of all eligibles. (House bill called for two-thirds majority, with half of those eligible to vote participating)

Permit clergymen to come under OASI coverage on an individual voluntary basis; (House bill would require church approval under an involved formula)

Modify the retirement test as follows: (a) Test to apply only to covered work, as in existing law, (in the House measure it would apply to all earnings); (b) one month's benefit to be withheld for each unit of \$80 earned annually in excess of \$1,200 (House figure was \$1,000); (c) income after age 72 not to be subject to the test (in lieu of age 75 in House bill and existing law)

Delete the statutory maximum of \$255 for lump-sum death benefits (retained in the House bill), thereby fixing the limit at three times the primary insurance amount

Exclude from OASI coverage certain federal workers not covered by retirement systems (to whom coverage would be extended by the House bill)

Delete from the House bill provisions affecting benefits for secondary beneficiaries residing abroad and aliens entering this country illegally

Extend for two years (instead of one, as in House bill) the present formula for federal payments to the states for public assistance to the aged, blind, disabled, and dependent children

Rejection. The Committee July 20 voted down an amendment offered by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) which would have permitted OASI beneficiaries to receive the increased benefits provided for in the bill without suffering any cuts in public assistance checks.

WELFARE FUNDS

Committee. Special Subcommittee of House Labor investigating union welfare funds and racketeering.

Action. The Subcommittee recommended July 20 citation of Paul Dorfman and his son, Allen, for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions concerning the investigation.

The Dorfmans pleaded possible self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

The Subcommittee said Paul Dorfman heads the Chicago Waste Handlers Union (AFL) and his son operates the Union Insurance Agency of Illinois. According

to the Subcommittee, the Agency received nearly \$1 million in four years in commissions and administrative costs for handling labor union insurance funds.

The Subcommittee also called for a "prompt and detailed" study by the full Committee of union welfare funds. Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) said he planned to start such an investigation after adjournment of Congress.

Background. President Eisenhower recommended investigation of welfare funds and corrective legislation in his labor message to Congress Jan. 11 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 69 -- for related committee activities see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 96, 221, 236).

CCC BORROWING AUTHORITY

Committee. House Banking and Currency.

Action. July 17 reported favorably (H Rept. 2269) a bill (HR 9756) to grant the Commodity Credit Corporation a second 1954 increase in borrowing authority -- from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion -- as requested by President Eisenhower (CQ Weekly Report, p. 833).

July 19, the Rules Committee granted an open rule (H Res 644 -- HR 9756) for debate on the bill, after hearing supporting testimony by Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) of Banking and Currency.

'50-'50 CARGO

Committee. House Merchant Marine.

Action. July 20 reported (H Rept. 2329) a bill (S 3233) to require that half of government cargoes be shipped in privately-owned U.S. vessels. An amendment exempted from the bill the government-owned Panama Canal Line.

Background. The bill was passed by the Senate June 15 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 772). It has been opposed by the State Department and the Military Sea Transportation Service of the Defense Department. (For shipbuilding and merchant marine group activities, see pages 933-35.)

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

Committee. House Government Operations.

Action. Reported (H Rept. 2441) a bill (HR 9835) July 21 designed to get the government out of commercial activities that compete with private enterprise.

Background. Hearings were held July 14, 15, 16 and 19 on this and several similar bills (HR 8832, HR 9834, HR 9835 and HR 9890).

Provisions. HR 9835 expresses the belief of Congress that government should not compete with private enterprise except when there is proven necessity for it. The bill requests the President to make a survey through the Commerce Department, of government commercial activities with a view to ending those not essential. The President, however, would not be permitted to terminate any activities expressly authorized by Congress.

SEGREGATION

Committee. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Action. July 21 ordered reported a bill (HR 7304), providing penalties for segregating passengers in vehicles engaged in interstate travel. The vote was reported to be 19-7.

Provisions. The bill, sponsored by Chairman John W. Heselton (R Mass.) would:

Impose a \$1,000 fine on any railroad, bus company or other common carrier engaged in interstate commerce that segregated passengers.

Permit a segregated passenger to sue for damages.

OUTLAWING U.S. REDS

Committee. House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality.

Action. July 21 reported to the full committee a bill (HR 9915) to outlaw the Communist Party in the U.S.

Provisions. The bill would make illegal the Communist Party "or any successors of such party regardless of assumed name" whose objective is to overthrow the government by force. Conviction of membership in such a group would carry a maximum of 10 years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

ANTI-SUBVERSIVE BILLS

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Action. July 19 reported two bills sought by the Administration to control subversives. The first measure (HR 9580 - S Rept. 1819), approved with amendments, was a House-passed bill revising and extending espionage and sabotage laws. The other (S 3428 - S Rept. 1818) would help the government guard defense facilities.

Provisions. HR 9580 would make peacetime spying punishable by death and would require registration of all persons in the U.S. trained in espionage or sabotage by a foreign power. Committee amendments knocked out House provisions exempting members of a NATO country and some other foreign nationals.

S 3428 would enable the President to bar from defense plants individuals suspected of being subversive.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Action. Voted unanimously July 20 to ask the House to cite 17 uncooperative witnesses for contempt of Congress, and the Justice Department to study perjury charges against another witness. Of those named, eight had been witnesses at 1954 hearings in Michigan. They were:

Bolza Baxter, Detroit; Horace Chandler Davis, mathematics instructor at the University of Michigan; Benjamin F. Kocel; Curtis Davis; Evelyn Gladstone, Garden City, Mich.; Paul Ross Baker, Willow Run, Mich.; Marvin M. Engel and Martin Trachtenberg, Flint.

Seven had appeared at hearings on the West Coast. They were:

Richard E. Adams, San Diego; Carl H. Jackins, Seattle; George Tony Starkovitch, Seattle; and Thomas F. Moore, John Rogers MacKenzie, Donald M. Wollam and Herbert Simpson, all of Portland, Ore.

Two appeared at Washington, D. C. hearings; Lloyd Barenblatt, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Mrs. Millie Markison, Silver Spring, Md.

The witness cited in the perjury count was Vernon Todd Riley, who appeared at a hearing in Chicago on March 15. Other witnesses identified him as a member of the Communist Party, the Committee told the Justice Department.

Background. Nine contempt citations recommended by the Committee were voted by the House May 11 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 612).

ALIEN PROPERTY

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Action. July 21 ordered reported a bill (S 3423) to authorize return of an estimated \$500 million in enemy alien property seized in World War II (CQ Weekly Report, p. 890).

Provisions. The measure would revise the Alien Property Act with the aim of getting the government out of the field entirely in three years.

It would permit the President to direct that enemy alien property be sold by the original owners to U.S. nationals if he found such action in the national interest.

Under present law the U.S. can sell the property to satisfy claims of war victims.

SEC REGULATIONS

Committee. Senate-House conferees.

Action. July 21 filed a conference report (H Rept. 2433) on a bill (S 2846) to revise laws governing regulation of securities (CQ Weekly Report, p. 162).

Background. The Senate passed the bill March 2, the House May 12. The President had requested revisions of securities laws.

Provisions. The main compromise was agreement by the Senate conferees to retention of \$300,000 as the maximum securities issue which may be exempted from registration requirements. The Senate had voted to raise the maximum to \$500,000.

DROUGHT AID

Committee. House Agriculture.

Action. July 16 adopted a Committee resolution urging Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to "use to the fullest extent the authority and funds available" to relieve drought conditions, and to request any additional authority and funds he may need.

TANKER CONSTRUCTION

Committee. Senate-House Conferees.

Action. July 22 reached agreement on settlement of differences between the House and Senate-passed versions of S 3458, a bill to authorize a \$150 million tanker construction program.

Background. The Senate passed the bill May 24 with authorization for the government to enter into contracts with private industry for private construction, operation, and ownership of 20 high-speed tankers. The House version, approved July 14, called for government construction and private operation under government charter of the 20 oil tankers (CQ Weekly Report, p. 911).

Provisions. The major compromise agreed to by the conferees was for private construction of 15 of the tankers, government construction of the other five. The conferees also proposed that no more than three of the tankers be built in any single shipyard. (For story on the shipbuilding industry crisis, see pages 933-35.)

UHF TELEVISION

Committee. Subcommittee on Communications, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Action. July 20 voted to recommend to the full Committee that the 10 per cent manufacturers' excise tax on ultra-high-frequency television sets be removed.

Voted to propose creation of an industry-public advisory committee to study proposals on television submitted during a series of hearings concluded June 22 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 815).

KOREAN REHABILITATION

Committee. House Government Operations.

Action. Adopted a report by its Subcommittee on International Operations on the \$1,559,950,000 spent on relief and rehabilitation in Korea since V-J day.

Provisions. The Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), made recommendations for coordinating the future aid program under the Foreign Operations Administration.

The report said that a board established to coordinate Allied and South Korean aid programs "is not working." It said long-range goals "probably will have to be revised downward because of obstacles that can be anticipated."

Reports

"CODDLING" OF ATHLETES

Committee. House Armed Services, Subcommittee on Defense Activities.

Action. July 21 released a report on "Alleged Favoritism to Professional Athletes in the Armed Services" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 622).

Findings. The Subcommittee reported "a glaring abuse of pass privileges" and too much granting of "compassionate leave." It concluded "that favoritism ... did exist upon a widespread basis; and that corrective administrative action is indicated. No new regulations are needed."

AIR FORCE "WASTE"

Committee. Subcommittee on Military Operations of Government Operations.

Action. Rep. R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.), Chairman, released a report July 21 criticizing the Air Force for "needless expenditure" of \$100 million in contracting for aircraft radio sets of "an untested and revolutionary design." The Subcommittee report said the Air Force continued to contract for the sets "in the face of continued design and engineering difficulties."

According to the report, "complete reliance" on the sets caused some aircraft to be without long-range radio equipment during the Korean crisis.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

Committee. House Ways and Means.

Action. July 22 reported (H Rept. 2453) a "clean" bill (HR 10009) to replace a bill (HR 9476) to simplify and modernize customs regulations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 856).

Background. HR 9476 would have authorized the Tariff Commission to study and revise classifications. HR 10009 would authorize a study, but implementation of recommended changes would require later action by Congress. Other titles of the two bills are parallel. They would make procedural changes in customs laws, including those regulating dumping.

President Eisenhower recommended revision of customs laws March 30 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

Hearings

REDS IN DEFENSE PLANTS

Committee. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Senate Government Operations.

Began Hearings July 19 on subversives in Massachusetts defense plants (CQ Weekly Report, p. 920; for changes on the Subcommittee staff and for contempt citations, see p. 953.)

Testimony.

July 19. With only Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Subcommittee member Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) present, James W. Glatis and William H. Teto, former FBI undercover agents, testified on Communist activities in the Boston area.

Charles Wojchowski, an employee of an Allis-Chalmers Boston plant, who was named by Glatis, was present in answer to a subpoena. He demanded to know "who the stool pigeons and informers" were. McCarthy ordered him removed from the room.

Lawrence W. Parrish was also present in answer to a subpoena. Teto had named a "Larry Parrish," but the subpoena, made out to Lawrence T. Parrish, had been handed to the wrong man. Sen. McCarthy said, "we certainly owe an apology" to Lawrence W. Parrish.

July 20. Meeting in executive session with only Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) present, the Subcommittee heard Edwin Garfield of Boston, also named by Glatis. Garfield invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions on alleged Communist ties.

Another witness named by Glatis, Yates C. Holmes, told reporters he had answered all questions and that he had denied he was a Communist. Both he and Garfield demanded public hearings.

CORN SUPPORT LOANS

Committee. Subcommittee No. 2, House Agriculture.

Began hearings July 21 on a bill (HR 8025) to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to waive interest payments on corn price-support loans when farmers repay such loans to redeem their corn (which serves as collateral) for use as live-stock feed.

Testimony. July 21. Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), the bill's sponsor, said it would permit corn farmers to save one to four cents a bushel, and that it would encourage consumption of corn.

Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse opposed the bill because of administrative difficulties and because, he said, it would authorize special treatment for producers of corn.

INVESTIGATIONS CODE

Committee. Senate Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Rules.

Continued Hearings on miscellaneous proposals dealing with rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees. Recessed July 21 until July 27 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 921).

Testimony

July 16. Former Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine, 1941-52), who served on investigating committees, including group that investigated the recall of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as United Nations Com-

mander in Korea, said the Senate should not be hasty in setting up hard-and-fast rules to govern investigations.

July 20. Rep. George Meader (R Mich.), author of a resolution (H Res 550) to broaden and clarify committee investigating powers, warned that drastic amendments to Senate rules would hamstring committee investigations.

Former Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R N.D., 1925-44), who served on the committee which investigated the Teapot Dome scandal and who was chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate the Munitions Industry in 1934-36, proposed that Congress create its own grand jury to combat subversive elements and wrong-doing in government. Such a jury would be summoned when needed, he said, by a joint Senate-House Judiciary Investigating Committee.

Stephen Raushenbush, a member of the Munitions Investigating Committee's staff, also testified.

Former Sen. Millard Tydings (D Md., 1927-50) said the Senate should adopt some rule to prevent abuse of the Congressional immunity privilege, and urged abolition of one-man investigating committees.

July 21. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) urged two steps "beyond the contents of the rules themselves," fixing reasonable time limits on inquiries and improving the machinery for applying and enforcing fair play rules after their adoption.

Theodore Herz, formerly staff director of a Senate Subcommittee which investigated the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, also testified.

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency

Continued hearings on alleged irregularities in government-insured housing programs (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 891, 920).

The Committee July 21 ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S Res 289) authorizing an additional \$150,000 for its investigation of the Federal Housing Administration. It also approved a tentative schedule of cross-country hearings which included New York Aug. 24, Los Angeles Aug. 31, New Orleans Sept. 7, Chicago Sept. 14, Cleveland Sept. 21, New York again Sept. 28 and back to Washington Oct. 5.

Testimony.

July 16. Bertram Bonner, a Richmond, Va., builder said the "windfall" profit on one of his housing projects was almost a million dollars.

Joseph L. Maged, New York lawyer appearing for British-owned corporations which constructed a Bayside, N.Y., project said the British stockholders reaped a \$322,000 profit, the difference between an FHA-insured mortgage and the actual costs of land and buildings.

Dr. Daniel Gevinson, former Washington dentist, told how he ran his assets from about \$50,000 to almost \$2 million in six years without any "windfall" profits.

July 19. David Muss of New York said he and three associates -- Clint Murchison, Jr., son of the Texas oil millionaire, Norman K. Winston of New York and Link Cowen of Shawnee, Okla. -- cleared nearly \$1 million on a military housing project near Wright-Patterson Field in Dayton, Ohio.

Cowen said he had signed a contract with a former Army colonel, William Ready, stipulating that Ready was to get five per cent of the profits from the Dayton project, but he denied that it was for making contacts with the government.

July 20. Muss testified that the Republican National Committee had interceded to get Clyde L. Powell ousted as Assistant FHA Commissioner.

Murchison said he had made \$1.5 million by building two military housing projects for less than the mortgages, but said these profits resulted from "efficient" operation, not "windfalls."

Winston testified about profits made on defense housing by a group of Swiss investors. Builder Charles Rose told of his "windfall" profits on a Washington apartment project.

July 22. Arthur B. Weber, Los Angeles builder, said FHA officials taught builders exactly how to profit from government-insured housing programs without any capital.

Acting FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason said the Justice Department had been formally asked to take criminal action in connection with "one of the nation's largest" government-backed housing projects -- a \$22 million apartment development in Arlington, Virginia.

Committee investigator Clarence Dinkins testified that an FHA official had told him the application for mortgage insurance on the development would not have been approved except for pressure from Clyde L. Powell. The official, Thomas C. Barringer, denied having said that.

Investigating charges that the Air Force had "pressured" servicemen to move into projects built under the military housing program, the Committee drew acknowledgements from Air Force officials that their branch felt a "moral obligation" to fill such projects.

FEDERAL PAY RAISES

Committee. Senate Post Office and Civil Service. Continued Hearings on proposed federal pay raises. Testimony.

July 20. The Committee heard 14 representatives of postal employee organizations, most of them favoring a seven per cent increase for about 500,000 postal workers instead of the five per cent provided by HR 9386 the House Civil Service Committee bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 918).

July 21. Representatives of classified civil service employees urged immediate pay raises.

Background. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved a Senate-passed bill (S 2665, amended) July 16 which would provide a five per cent increase in the minimum rate for all employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949 except GS 18, with a minimum raise of \$180. The Committee had also reported July 10 a bill (HR 9836 - H Rept. 2107) to provide (among other benefits) a five per cent pay raise for all postal employees with a minimum \$200 increase for all except fourth-class postmasters and hourly rate employees (CQ Weekly Report, p. 918.)

FOUNDATIONS PROBE

Committee. Special House Committee Investigating Tax-Exempt Foundations.

Received statements July 20 from Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board, Fund for the Republic, which is financed by a \$15 million grant from the Ford Foundation; July 21 from the American Council of Learned Societies, which represents 25 groups.

Hoffman said he was replying to charges made against the Fund on July 27, 1953, by Committee Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) and later incorporated into the Committee record. Hoffman said Reece's statement that the Fund was "a 'king-sized Civil Rights Congress'...would be actionable as slander but for the fact that it was uttered by Rep. Reece on the floor of the House."

The Council of Learned Societies presented a 19-page report replying to charges made by staff members of the Committee. The Council labeled as "fantasy" the implications that it had "engaged in some kind of conspiracy with the foundations."

WITNESS IMMUNITY

Committee. House Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality.

Concluded Hearings July 21 on bills to grant immunity to witnesses appearing before Congressional committees.

Testimony.

July 19. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) urged the Subcommittee to combine his two bills: HR 4975, which would enable a Congressional committee to go to a federal court for assistance when confronted by a defiant witness, and HR 6899 which provides that a committee could compel a witness pleading possible self-incrimination to testify by granting him immunity.

Also testifying were Theodore Pearson, chairman, Committee on Federal Legislation, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Leonard B. Boudin, representing Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and William Rahill, representing Friends Committee on National Legislation. The American Civil Liberties Union submitted a statement.

July 21. Rahill said granting immunity to by-pass the Fifth Amendment would "pose a grave danger to the security of our country by narrowing down areas of dissent and controversy."

Robert J. Silberman, National Lawyers Guild, called the proposals unnecessary and dangerous to "political dissenters" whose beliefs differ from their inquisitors.

Appropriations

FOREIGN AID

Subject. Senate Appropriations Committee July 16 began a series of closed-door hearings on the President's request for \$3,438,549,805 in appropriations for the foreign aid program in fiscal 1955. Witnesses included Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (July 16) and Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Administration.

NEW FUNDS

Subject. Senate Appropriations Committee July 22 held a hearing on supplemental fiscal 1955 appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department, urged approval of \$325,000 to finance administration of the President's proposed health reinsurance program, and establishment of a \$25 million reinsurance revolving fund. The House rejected the health reinsurance program July 13 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 910).



(JULY 14-20)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

IN THIS APPENDIX...	PAGE
Bills Acted On	A-155
1. Sent to President	
2. Senate Bills and Resolutions	
3. House Bills and Resolutions	
Bills Introduced	A-160
1. Agriculture	
2. Appropriations	
3. Education & Welfare	
4. Foreign Policy	
5. Labor	
6. Military & Veterans	
7. Miscellaneous & Administrative	
8. Taxes & Economic Policy	

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 1276. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase the interest rate on loans made under title I of such act. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30. Passed Senate August 1, 1953. House Agriculture reported June 3, 1954. Passed House July 12, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 14.
- S 1381. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 re the rotation of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11, 1954. Passed Senate Feb. 9, 1954. House Agriculture reported July 12. Passed House on consent calendar July 19.
- S 2367. Amend Bankhead-Jones Act to strengthen conduct of research of Agriculture Department. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 3. Passed Senate Amended, June 7. House Agriculture reported July 8. Passed House on consent calendar July 19.
- S 2583. Indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of the disease vesicular exanthema. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 22. House Agriculture reported July 12. Passed House on consent calendar July 19.
- S 2766. Amend the Internal Security Act re Communist underground printing facilities. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Judiciary reported May 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 1. Passed House on consent calendar July 19, in lieu of HR 9690.
- S 2786. Grant consent and approval of Congress to the Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 19, in lieu of HR 9345.
- S 2987. Provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seed from the CCC to the federal land-administering agencies. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House Banking and Currency reported June 15, amended. Passed House July 14. Senate concurred in House amendment July 15.
- S 3197. Authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported April 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 19. House Armed Services reported July 2, amended. Passed House July 19, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 20.
- S 3539. Amend Career Compensation Act to provide for computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of uniformed services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6. House Armed Services reported July 8. Passed House July 14.
- S 3561. Authorize VA to convey certain property to Armory Board, state of Utah. BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Finance reported July 12, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 19 in lieu of HR 9482.
- S 3605. Abolish offices of Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Register of the Treasury, and provide for an Under Secretary of Monetary Affairs and an additional Assistant in the Treasury Department. MILLIKIN (R Colo.). Senate Finance reported July 1, amended. Passed Senate July 2, amended. House Ways and Means reported July 7, amended. Passed House July 8, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments July 20.
- S 3630. Authorize development of Hog Island tract, Philadelphia, as an air, rail, and marine terminal. DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 19 in lieu of HR 9577.
- S J Res 96. Establish a Commission on International Telecommunications. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) and others. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 18. Passed Senate July 23. House Foreign Affairs reported July 30, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar July 19, 1954.
- HR 130. Make certain amendments in law governing U.S. agreements with the Navajo Indian tribes re helium bearing gas. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10, 1954, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17, amended. House concurred with Senate amendments July 19.
- HR 1067. Authorize the U.S. Supreme Court to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of the U.S. Tax Court. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 2. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar April 5. House agreed to Senate amendments July 14.
- HR 2846. Authorize President to exercise certain powers conferred upon him by Hawaiian Organic Act re property ceded to U.S. by Republic of Hawaii, notwithstanding acts of 1939, and 1940, or other acts of Congress. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 2, 1954. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar Feb. 8. Senate receded from its amendments July 17.
- HR 4928. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain parcel of land to city of Clifton, N.J. CANFIELD (R N.J.). House Agriculture reported June 3. Passed House on consent calendar June 22, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.
- HR 5731. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain De Luz Dam on Santa Margarita River, Calif. for joint use by Navy and Fall brook (Calif.). Public Utilities District. UTT (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Passed House under unanimous consent July 31, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11, 1954. Passed Senate amended May 26. Senate adopted conference report July 12. House adopted conference report July 14.
- HR 6786. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to purchase improvements and pay damages for removal of improvements located on U.S. public lands in the Palisades project area, Idaho. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2. Passed House on consent calendar April 26. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17 amended. House concurred in Senate amendments, July 19.

HR 6882. Amend act providing for construction, operations, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico, to provide for discharge by RFC of certain outstanding bonds. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.

HR 6975. Authorize conveyance of certain lands to the Siskiyou Joint Union High School District, Siskiyou County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27. Passed House on consent calendar May 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.

HR 7466. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute amendatory repayment contract with Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.

HR 8026. Provide for transfer of title to movable property to irrigation districts or water users' organizations under federal reclamation laws. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7. Passed House on consent calendar June 22, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.

HR 8549. Grant consent of Congress to Breaks Interstate Park Compact. WAMPLER (R Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. Passed House on consent calendar July 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17.

HR 8713. Authorize Secretary of Interior to dispose, by lease or sale, of helium-gas property, including wells, lands, or interests therein, oil, gas, and byproducts of helium operations, certain property excepted. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported June 18, amended. Passed House July 6, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments July 15.

HR 8983. Provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the U.S. to the city of Muskogee, Okla. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Veterans Affairs reported May 12. Passed House, amended, June 11. Senate Finance reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17. Senate reconsidered July 19 and re-passed, amended. House concurred with Senate amendment July 19.

HR 9005. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 re expediting defense production through construction of defense plants by government. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 7. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Armed Services reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended. House concurred with Senate amendments July 19.

HR 9006. Amend act of 1896, concerning loan or gift of works of art and other material. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 6. Senate Armed Services reported July 8, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments July 15.

HR 9242. Military and naval public works authorization bill of 1954. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 25. Passed House 345-0, May 28. Senate Armed Services reported July 1, amended. Passed Senate July 9, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 14. House adopted conference report July 15.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 2670. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of certain Indian tribes in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20. Passed Senate May 10. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 22, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.

S 2759. Promote and assist in extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services. SMITH (R N.J.), IVES (R N.Y.), UPTON (R N.H.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 22, amended. Passed Senate 80-0 July 7. Passed House amended, in lieu of HR 9640, July 8. Senate adopted conference report July 19.

S 3168. Grant consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to creation, development, and operation by states of Kentucky and Virginia of park to be known as Breaks Interstate Park. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), ROBERTSON (D Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 13, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed on call of calendar July 17.

S 3339. Authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner. ANDERSON (D N.M.), SCHOEPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 14, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17, amended.

S 3344. Amend mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of same tracts of public lands. MILLIKIN (R Colo.) (and other sponsors). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16, amended. Passed Senate July 8, amended. Passed House amended July 19 in lieu of HR 8896.

S 3458. Authorize the long-term charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported May 13. Passed Senate May 24. House Armed Services reported July 8, amended. Passed House July 14, amended.

S 3487. Authorize Central Bank for Cooperatives and regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures. Aiken (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 3. Passed Senate June 18, amended. House Agriculture reported July 8, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.

S 3713. Give effect to International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of North Pacific Ocean, signed at Tokyo, May 9, 1952. BRICKER (R Ohio), CORDON (R Ore.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 17, amended.

S Res 270. Amend S Res 225, which authorized an investigation of employee welfare and pension funds to increase funds. IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 1. Senate referred to Rules and Administration, July 6. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 14, amended. Senate adopted July 17, amended.

S Res 271. Provide for investigation of critical raw materials by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 9. Senate referred to Rules and Administration July 10. Senate Rules and Administration reported July 14, amended. Senate adopted July 17, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 17. Provide general rules of practice and procedure before federal agencies. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, amended.

S 22. Validate certain payments for accrued leave made to members of the armed forces who accepted discharges for the purpose of immediate reenlistment. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Armed Services reported April 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 19. House Armed Services reported July 15.

S 904. Standardize rates on household goods shipped by the U.S. government for its employees. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14, amended.

S 1244. Reduce to six months amount of time subcontractor must carry mail on star route for contract to be renewed without advertising for bids. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2. Passed Senate amended, on call of calendar, June 7. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20.

S 1585. Amend D. C. Traffic Act of 1925. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 20.

S 1654. Amend act providing a method of voting in time of war by members of the armed forces. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 1. House Administration reported July 15, amended.

S 2027. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to issue quitclaim deeds to states for certain lands. BARRETT (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar, June 7. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20.

S 2317. Authorize modification of existing project for navigation on Delaware River, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. MARTIN (R Pa.) (and others). Senate Public Works reported July 16, amended.

S 2380. Amend section 17 of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, regarding extension of leases. BARRETT (R Wyo.), BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16, amended. Passed Senate July 8, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14.

S 2381. Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, in order to promote development of oil and gas on public domain. *BARRETT (R Wyo.), BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16, amended. Passed Senate July 8, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14.

S 2453. Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea re radio equipment and radio operators on board ship. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, amended, June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 15. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, amended.

S 2559. Amend title 17 of U.S. Code regarding copyrights. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 19.

S 2864. Approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with North Unit Irrigation District, and authorize construction of Haystack Reservoir on Deschutes Federal reclamation project. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14.

- S 3052. Encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 15, amended.
- S 3137. Extend to the entire U.S. certain provisions of the act relating to conservation of water resources. AIKEN (R Vt.). and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 24. House Agriculture reported July 19, amended.
- S 3219. Amend certain provisions of title XI of Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to facilitate private financing of new ship construction. BUTLER (R Md.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 14, amended.
- S 3233. Provide permanent legislation for transportation of substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in U.S. flag vessels. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, amended, June 11. Passed Senate amended, June 15. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 20, amended.
- S 3245. Provide a new emergency loan program of up to \$15 million for farmers and stockmen through December 31, 1954. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 3. Passed Senate May 13. House Agriculture reported July 15.
- S 3302. Grant certain public lands to Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada. MCCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 17, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- S 3305. Authorize War Claims Commission to receive and adjudicate for payment claims of members of U.S. military and nationals of U.S. arising out of sequestration of credits in Philippines by Japanese government. MCCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 19.
- S 3329. Amend Police and Firemen's Salary Act to correct certain inequities. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- S 3428. Authorize federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported July 19.
- S 3464. Provide for carrying out of Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19, amended.
- S 3506. Repeal prohibition against use of alley dwellings in D. C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- S 3517. Amend U.S. Code regarding affidavit of bias or prejudice against a district judge. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 20, amended.
- S 3518. Provide for fees and appointment of personnel by D. C. Recorder of Deeds. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- S 3589. Provide for independent management of Export-Import Bank of Washington under board of directors, to provide for representation of bank on National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and increase bank's lending authority. CAPEHART (R Ind.), MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 22. Passed Senate July 8. House Banking and Currency reported July 17.
- S 3655. Provide that D. C. Metropolitan Police force shall keep arrest books which are open to public inspection. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9. Passed Senate July 12. House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- S 3683. Amend D. C. Credit Unions Act. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- S 3697. Authorize cooperation with Canada or Mexico for control of insects and plant diseases. AIKEN (R Vt.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), KUCHEL (R Calif.), ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House Agriculture reported July 15.
- S 3699. Grant federal approval to Interstate compact on Sabine River. JOHNSON (D Tex.), DANIEL (D Tex.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20.
- S 3709. Provide for conveyance of certain real property to town of Beaufort, N.C. ERVIN (D N.C.). Senate Government Operations reported July 20.
- S 3744. Change name of Gavins Point Reservoir to Lewis and Clark Lake. CASE (R S.D.), MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Public Works reported July 15.

- S 3778. Amend Foreign Service Act to encourage entry into Service by State Department and civil service personnel and reserve and staff officers. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 20.
- S Res 280. Cite Albert Shadowitz for contempt of Congress. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported July 16.
- S Res 281. Cite Corliss Lamont for contempt of Congress. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported July 16.
- S Res 282. Cite Abraham Unger for contempt of Congress. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported July 16.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 303. Transfer administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian hospitals to the Public Health Service. JUDD (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 17, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar April 26, 1954. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6. Passed Senate 57-27 June 29, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 20.
- HR 1843. Increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. SHELLEY (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 19. Passed Senate July 19, amended.
- HR 4118. Authorize preparation of rolls of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of certain tribes of bands in state of Oregon, relative to fund distribution. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 4854. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain irrigation works comprising Forest Creek division of Chief Joseph Dam project, Wyo. HORAN (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 28, 1953. Passed House June 23, 1954, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended by substituting language of S 446. Senate adopted conference report July 16.
- HR 5736. Amend Bankruptcy Act to make tax liens of states and their subdivisions valid against trustees in bankruptcy. OAKMAN (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 5832. Permit sale of public lands in Hawaii to any lessee, sublessee, or permittee under a revocable permit who has been on such lands not less than 10 years and is a citizen or has declared his intention to become one. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 6223. Extend provisions governing disposition and replacement of Federal military property by National Guard units, who have damaged it, to Air National Guard. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Armed Services reported July 8, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 6393. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Southern Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. COLMER (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 12. Passed House July 19.
- HR 6725. Extend the authority for the appointment of certain Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 17. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 20.
- HR 6788. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of soil conservation programs. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 2. Passed House March 11. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 18, amended. Passed Senate amended, June 22. Senate adopted conference report July 19.
- HR 6814. Facilitate the acquisition of non-Federal land within areas of national park system. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 7434. Establish a National Advisory Committee on Education. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.). House Education and Labor reported May 7. Passed House 179-157, May 13. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 14, amended. Passed Senate June 17, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 19.
- HR 7566. Authorize and direct Farm Loan Board of Hawaii to convey certain land and to ratify and confirm certain acts of said farm loan board. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 7601. Provide for a White House Conference on Education. HOLT (R Calif.). House Education and Labor reported March 23. Passed House, 269-69, May 19. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 14, amended. Passed Senate, amended, June 17. Senate adopted conference report July 19.

- HR 7734. Relieve state-operated educational institutions from giving bond for equipment and supplies issued by U.S. for use by Reserve Officers' Training Corps where care provided is adequate to protect interest of U.S. ANGELL (R Ore.). House Armed Services reported July 9, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 7839. Provide and improve housing, eliminate and prevent slums, and conserve and develop urban communities. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported March 28. Passed House, 252-36, April 2. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 28. Passed Senate amended June 3. House adopted conference report 358-30 July 20.
- HR 7912. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and provide that lands thereof shall be administered as part of Tongass National Forest. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. Passed House July 19.
- HR 8205. Authorize conveyance to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. of a perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric-transmission-line purposes across lands of Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia. GARY (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 8571. Authorize the construction of naval vessels. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported April 15. Passed House May 20. Senate Armed Services reported May 27. Passed Senate amended June 9. Senate adopted conference report July 19.
- HR 8783. Direct Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey to Housing Authority of St. Louis County, Mo., the interest of U.S. in Public Housing project MO-V-23153. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Banking and Currency reported June 28, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 8896. Amend mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of public lands. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, amended. House passed S 3344 July 19 in lieu.
- HR 8898. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act re certificates of private convenience. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 13. Passed House July 19.
- HR 9040. Authorize cooperative research in education. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Education and Labor reported May 7. Passed House 296-55, May 12. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 14, amended. Passed Senate June 17, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 19.
- HR 9302. Permit retired members of uniformed services to revoke elections made under Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 in certain cases where elections were made because of mathematical errors or misinformation. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported July 15, amended. Passed House July 19, amended.
- HR 9345. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact whenever any two or more contiguous states have ratified it. GRANT (D Ala.). House Agriculture reported July 8. House passed S 2786 in lieu July 19.
- HR 9482. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property to Armory Board, state of Utah. DAWSON (R Utah). House Veterans Affairs reported July 8, amended. House passed S 3561 in lieu July 19.
- HR 9577. Permit development (by city of Philadelphia) of Hog Island tract as an air, rail and marine terminal. SCOTT (R Pa.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 7, amended. House passed S 3630 in lieu July 19.
- HR 9690. Amend section 7 (d) of Internal Security Act, as amended. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported July 13. House passed S 2766 in lieu July 19.
- HR 9910. Amend Foreign Service Act to encourage entry into service by State Department and civil service personnel and reserve and staff officers. VORYS (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported July 17. House recommitted to Foreign Affairs July 20.
- H J Res 359. Designate first full week in October 1954 as National Nurse Week. F. P. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Judiciary reported July 7, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 19, amended.
- H J Res 534. Authorize federal sale of certain war-built passenger cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 23. House adopted July 2. Passed Senate July 8, amended. Senate adopted conference report July 20.
- H Res 627. Reiterate opposition of House of Representatives to the seating of Communist China in the UN. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 13. House adopted 381-0 July 15.
- HR 1254. Provide authorization for certain uses of public lands. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended.
- HR 1975. Extend the Federal Declaratory Judgments Act to the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Judiciary reported May 24. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Judiciary reported July 19.
- HR 1976. Permit the registration of judgments in or from the District Court for the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Judiciary reported May 24. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Judiciary reported July 19.
- HR 2843. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development and utilization of water resources in Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended.
- HR 3300. Authorize State of Illinois to help control the lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. JONAS (R Ill.). House Public Works reported Jan. 11. Passed House, Feb. 4. Senate Public Works reported July 16, amended.
- HR 3534. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by production controls. CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported July 20.
- HR 5420. Amend 35 U.S.C. 161 re patenting of plants. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 5. Senate Judiciary reported July 19, amended.
- HR 5718. Limit period for collection by U.S. of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of dual compensation laws. HAGEN (D Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20.
- HR 6127. Create a Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in D.C. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- HR 6280. Extend temporarily the rights of priority of Japanese nationals and certain German nationals re application for patents. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 9. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Senate Judiciary reported July 19.
- HR 6310. Exempt certain commodities from regulation by Civil Aeronautics Board. YOUNGER (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 19.
- HR 6427. Provide for relief of state of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Judiciary reported July 20, amended.
- HR 6658. Provide for conveyance to state of North Carolina without remuneration certain U.S. lands in Cumberland County, N.C. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Government Operations reported June 18, amended. Passed House July 6, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 20.
- HR 7130. Provide for loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizens upon conviction of advocating or conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government of U.S. by use of force or violence. ROBSON (R Ky.). House Judiciary reported July 19, amended.
- HR 7334. Authorize certain property transactions in Coccolli, Canal Zone. WEICHEL (R Ohio). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 15.
- HR 7484. Direct U.S. attorney for D.C. to certify cases of juveniles charged with felonious crimes to either U.S. district court or D.C. juvenile court, after examination of case. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- HR 7670. Make provision for referral of cases by municipal court of D.C. to D.C. tax court. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- HR 7785. Make permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by P.L. 555 (82nd Cong.) and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 20, amended.
- HR 7813. Authorize Secretary of Interior to adjust or cancel any charges which have accrued, or will accrue, under public notice No. 5, Milk River Project, Montana. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 15, amended.
- HR 8006. Safeguard rights of riparian landowners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been brought into question by reason of errors in original survey and grant. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended.
- HR 8020. Authorize transfer of certain property of U.S. Government (in Klamath Falls, Ore.) to the state of Oregon. COON (R Ore.). House Government Operations reported July 8, amended. Passed House July 8, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8034. Incorporate Sons of Union Veterans. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 19, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 179. Amend Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 re travel expenses of federal employees. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Government Operations reported July 8, amended. Passed House July 8, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 20.

- HR 8038. Provide for use of land in Hot Springs National Park for school and other public purposes. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10. Passed House on consent calendar May 17. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20.
- HR 8041. Provide benefits under VA laws based upon service in the Women's Auxiliary Corps under certain conditions. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Veterans Affairs reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Finance reported July 19, amended.
- HR 8128. Modify requirement for an oath in certain cases in attachment proceedings in D. C. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8152. Continue the direct home and farm house loan authority of the Administrator of the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Acts. AYRES (R Ohio). House Veterans Affairs Committee reported March 3. Passed House March 24. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 19, amended.
- HR 8155. Continue until June 30, 1955 the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. CHURCH (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 2, amended. Passed House July 6, amended. Senate Finance reported July 19.
- HR 8365. Declare valid all patents-in-fee heretofore issued to Mission Indians in state of California notwithstanding issuance prior to expiration of trust period existing with respect to trust patent. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8384. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Talent division of Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended.
- HR 8590. Increase term of service for members of Board of Tax Appeals to 10 years. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- HR 8628. Place crude silicon carbide on free list of imports. GOODWIN (R Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 13. Passed House July 14. Senate Finance reported July 19.
- HR 8753. Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re establishment and operation of motor-vehicle pools and systems. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported May 28. Passed House June 17, amended. Senate Government Operations reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8821. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by U.S. for Catocin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Md. HYDE (R Md.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8897. Direct the Secretary of Interior to transfer 40 acres of land in Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 6, Rosebud County, Mont. (reserving to such tribe all mineral rights including gas and oil). D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 15, amended.
- HR 8915. Grant D. C. municipal court of appeals exclusive jurisdiction to renew various orders or decisions of administrative agencies of D. C. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- HR 8932. Reclassify dictaphones in Tariff Act. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported July 15, amended.
- HR 9194. Provide for conveyance of certain land owned by federal government near Vicksburg, Miss. to Vicksburg. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- HR 9248. Remove racehorses from provisions of law granting temporary free importation in the country under bond for exportation within a limited period. MILLER (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 14, amended. Senate Finance reported July 19, amended.
- HR 9413. Reorganize Capitol Police. LeCOMPTE (R Iowa). House Administration reported July 16.
- HR 9580. Revise and extend laws relating to espionage. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 30, amended. Passed House 323-0 July 8, amended. Senate Judiciary reported July 19, amended.
- HR 9666. Amend Tariff Act with respect to hardboard. UTT (R Calif.). House Ways and Means reported July 15, amended.
- HR 9678. Promote security and foreign policy of U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25. Passed House 260-126 June 30, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 13. Senate referred to Armed Services July 13. Senate Armed Services reported July 16.
- HR 9679. Grant consent of Congress to compact entered into by states of Louisiana and Texas re waters of Sabine River. BROOKS (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20.
- HR 9740. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 20.
- HR 9751. Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell and convey certain Parker-Davis transmission facilities and related property in states of Arizona and California. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- HR 9756. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported July 17.
- HR 9821. Provide for orderly termination of federal supervision over property and members of Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended.
- HR 9825. Authorize Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate use of government property under his custody and control for parking. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 15.
- HR 9859. Authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Public Works reported July 15.
- HR 9882. Incorporate Foundation of the Federal Bar Association. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- HR 9888. Extend time for initiating training under P.L. 550, Korean GI bill of rights. SPRINGER (R Ill.). House Veterans Affairs reported July 19, amended.
- HR 9924. Authorize family housing for military personnel. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 19.
- HR 9936. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported July 16.
- H J Res 527. Provide for protection of defense facilities. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 19, amended.
- H J Res 560. Authorize D. C. commissioners to promulgate special regulations for period of American Legion National Convention of 1954. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported July 20.
- H J Res 561. Authorize quartering, in D.C. public buildings, troops participating in American Legion National Convention 1954. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended.
- H Res 439. Provide for appointment of special committee of House of Representatives to investigate the campaign expenditures of various candidates for House. BISHOP (R Ill.). House Rules reported July 14.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy International Relations Immigration & Naturalization 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- *MURRAY (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 3766.....7/17/54. Provide that referendum re national marketing quota for 1955 crop shall be held not earlier than Aug. 14, 1954, nor later than Aug. 28, 1954. Agriculture.
- *YOUNG (R N.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S J Res 179.....7/19/54. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to postpone referendum on marketing quotas for 1955 crop of wheat. Agriculture.
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 9911.....7/15/54. Amend U.S. Cotton Standards Act to establish a special board to sample and reclassify cotton improperly certified and now in certificated stocks and eligible for delivery under future contracts, and amend Internal Revenue Code re cotton futures contracts. Ways and Means.
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 9954.....7/20/54. See above, HR 9911. Agriculture.
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 9963.....7/20/54. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.
- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 9937.....7/19/54. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.
- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 9957.....7/20/54. Make provision for financial structure of production credit associations. Agriculture.
- JONES (D Ala.) HR 9940.....7/19/54. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 9937.
- RILEY (D S.C.) H J Res 564.....7/20/54. Release reversionary right to improvements on three-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C. Agriculture.
- SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 563.....7/20/54. Make provision for sales of Commodity Credit Corporation corn. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

- JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 9939.....7/19/54. Make appropriations for Little Sioux River, Iowa, flood control project for year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.
- TABER (R N.Y.) HR 9936.....7/19/54. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through July 20, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,780	9,979
Joint Resolutions	179	564
Concurrent Resolutions	95	257
Simple Resolutions	288	651
TOTAL	4,342	11,451

3. Education And Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 9956.....7/20/54. Provide for federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 9965.....7/20/54. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- PRICE (D Ill.) H Res 647.....7/20/54. Provide for study and investigation of health and sanitary conditions in commercial slaughtering and processing of poultry. Rules.
- RAY (R N.Y.) HR 9944.....7/19/54. Provide for intensified research into causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, and methods for its prevention and control. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 3780.....7/20/54. Amend National Service Act of 1940, as amended, to assure payment of full face value of national service life insurance policies on which payments were commenced prior to Sept. 30, 1944. Finance.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3743.....7/14/54. Provide for recruitment and training of Foreign Service Officers. Foreign Relations.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S 3778.....7/20/54. Amend section 413 of Foreign Service Act of 1946 re salary of foreign service officers.

- VORYS (R Ohio) HR 9910.....7/15/54. Amend section 413 (b) of Foreign Service Act of 1946 re minimum rate of salary for classes one through five. Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 562.....7/20/54. Direct President to sever trade relations with Soviet Union, Communist China, and their satellites. Ways and Means.
- O'NEILL (D Mass.) H Con Res 255.....7/15/54. Express sense of Congress re admission of Chinese Communists to United Nations. Foreign Affairs.
- SHAHER (R Mich.) H Con Res 256.....7/20/54. Express sense of Congress as to use of funds appropriated by Congress for rehabilitation of Republic of Korea and for encouragement of private enterprise in Korea. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- MCCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 9904.....7/14/54. Amend section 9 (c) (3) of National Labor Relations Act re elections during economic strikes. Labor.

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 3746.....7/14/54. Authorize employment in civilian position in Department of Justice of Maj. Gen. Frank H. Partridge, U.S. Army, retired. Judiciary.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) (by request) HR 9943.....7/19/54. Amend Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944, re person retired or separated for physical disability. Armed Services.
 ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 9946.....7/19/54. Similar to Philbin (D Mass.) HR 9943.
 SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9924.....7/15/54. Provide for family quarters for personnel of military department or Department of Defense and their dependents. Armed Services.
 YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 9926.....7/15/54. Provide for stockpiling of surplus agricultural commodities for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

VETERANS

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 9964.....7/20/54. Provide for construction of nonsectarian chapel at Veterans' Administration hospital at Northampton, Mass. Veterans'.
 MACK (R Wash.) HR 9962.....7/20/54. Similar to Radwan (R N.Y.) HR 9961.
 RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 9960.....7/20/54. Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation payable to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans'.
 RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 9961.....7/20/54. Increase by five percent rates of pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans'.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Con Res 95.....7/15/54. Commend Polycultural University of America for its contributions to international understanding in providing for preparation of a gift for his Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I. Rules.
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3752.....7/15/54. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Alcorve Springs, Marshall County, Kan., as a national monument. Interior.
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3753.....7/15/54. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Hays as a national monument. Interior.
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3754.....7/15/54. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Dodge as a national monument. Interior.
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3755.....7/15/54. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Shawnee Mission as a national monument. Interior.
 COOPER (H Ky.) S 3767.....7/19/54. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of the 100th anniversary of founding of Berea College, Berea, Ky. Civil Service.
 POTTER (R Mich.) S 3776.....7/20/54. Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which Armed Forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. Armed Services.
 BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 9912.....7/15/54. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 75th anniversary of first electrically lighted city in world, Wabash, Ind. Civil Service.
 JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 635.....7/15/54. Provide for extension of greetings to Gold Coast and Nigeria. Foreign Affairs.
 JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 648.....7/20/54. Extend greetings to Gold Coast and Nigeria. Foreign Affairs.
 PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 9959.....7/20/54. Extend authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas in which Armed Forces of U.S. have conducted operations since April 6, 1917. Foreign Affairs.

CIVIL SERVICE

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 9909.....7/14/54. Prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses. Civil Service.
 FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 9903.....7/14/54. Authorize, under regulations of Civil Service Commission, withholding, upon request, from compensation of federal employees amounts for payment of certain life and hospitalization insurance and credit union savings deposits. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 287.....7/19/54. Revise rules re procedure for standing committees. Rules.
 HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 94.....7/14/54. Establish joint committee on Civil Defense to make continuing studies of activities of Federal Civil Defense Administration and of problems relating to civil defense. Armed Services.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 3775.....7/19/54. Amend Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, re enforcement, constitutionality, contingent fees, and draftmanship. Judiciary.

BISHOP (R Ill.) H Res 631.....7/14/54. Provide funds for expenses for special committee authorized by House Resolution 439 re campaign expenditures of various House candidates. House Administration.
 DIES (D Tex.) H Res 641.....7/19/54. Establish a special committee to investigate public property. Rules.
 KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 636.....7/15/54. Provide a code of fair procedure for committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

*HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), Langer (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Hennings (D Mo.) S J Res 177.....7/15/54. Give consent of Congress to interstate compacts dealing with cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees, return of runaway juveniles and juvenile-delinquent escapees. Judiciary.
 JENNER (R Ind.) S 3745.....7/14/54. Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. Judiciary.
 McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3769.....7/19/54. Amend section 709 of title 18, U.S. Code, to protect name of FBI from commercial exploitation. Judiciary.
 McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 280.....7/16/54. Cite for contempt of Senate Albert Shadowitz for refusal to answer questions before Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.
 McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 281.....7/16/54. Cite for contempt of Senate Corliss Lamont for refusal to answer questions before Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.
 McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 282.....7/16/54. Cite for contempt of Senate Abraham Unger for refusal to answer questions before Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 9915.....7/15/54. Declare Communist Party and similar revolutionary organizations illegal. Judiciary.
 JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 649.....7/20/54. Provide for inquiry and report by Committee on Rules on Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations. Rules.
 REED (R Ill.) HR 9921.....7/15/54. Amend section 709 of title 18 of U.S. Code to protect name of Federal Bureau of Investigation from commercial exploitation. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 9906.....7/20/54. Establish for officers and members of fire department for Washington National Airport same basic salaries as are provided by law for officers and members of Fire Department of D. C. Civil Service.
 KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 9958.....7/20/54. Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to designate and regulate holidays for officers and employees of D. C. for pay and leave purposes. D. C.
 SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 560.....7/15/54. Authorize D. C. Commissioners to promulgate special regulations for period of American Legion national convention of 1954, and authorize granting of certain permits to Convention Corp. on occasion of such convention. D. C.
 SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 561.....7/15/54. Authorize quartering in public buildings in District of Columbia of troops participating in activities related to American Legion national convention of 1954. D. C.
 TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 9967.....7/20/54. Regulate election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D. C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3774.....7/19/54. Extend benefits of Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Agriculture.
 BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 9902.....7/14/54. Consolidate, revise and reenact townsite laws applicable in Alaska. Interior.
 BERRY (R S.D.) HR 9914.....7/15/54. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Rosebud Reservation in State of South Dakota. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

*JOHNSON (D Tex.), Daniel (D Tex.) S 3750.....7/15/54. Direct Secretary of Air Force to convey certain property located in proximity to San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex., to State of Texas. Armed Services.
 *JOHNSON (D Tex.), Daniel (D Tex.) S 3771.....7/19/54. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Tex. Armed Services.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 9913.....7/15/54. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Tex. Armed Services.
 MILLS (D Ark.) HR 9919.....7/15/54. Release and quitclaim all rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Newport, Ark. Government Operations.
 MILLS (D Ark.) HR 9920.....7/15/54. Release and quitclaim all rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Walnut Ridge, Ark. Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3777.....7/20/54. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of Post Office Department, mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.
 JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 632.....7/14/54. Provide for sending resolution of inquiry to Postmaster General re transmittal of hate propaganda through mails. Civil Service.
 REES (R Kan.) HR 9945.....7/19/54. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department, and mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) S 3758.....7/15/54. Limit acquisition and use by agencies of federal government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers etc., on sensitized materials. Rules.
 MCCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 3772.....7/19/54. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for payment of appraisers', auctioneers' and brokers' fees from proceeds of disposal of government surplus real property. Government Operations.
 MCCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 3773.....7/19/54. Authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3762.....7/16/54. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement as to verifying under oath certain certificates of inspection. Commerce.
 *McCARRAN (D Nev.), Bricker (R Ohio) S 3759.....7/15/54. Provide permanent certificates for local service air carriers. Commerce.
 HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 9916.....7/15/54. Amend section 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act re certain unfair methods of competition in connection with sale of manufactured products. Commerce.
 HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 9917.....7/15/54. Amend section 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act re certain unfair methods of competition in connection with sale of motor vehicles. Commerce.
 ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 9923.....7/15/54. Provide that provisions of Natural Gas Act shall not apply to sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in interstate transmission of natural gas. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 271.....6/30/54. Provide for investigation of accessibility of critical materials to U.S. in time of war. Interior.
 TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 9925.....7/15/54. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BURKE (D Ohio) S Res 278.....7/14/54. Request Commissioner of Public Roads to make comprehensive study of Presidential recommendations re \$50 billion highway program and make available to Senate at 84th Congress results of the study. Public Works.
 *CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 3744.....7/14/54. Change name of Gavins Point Reservoir back of Gavins Point Dam to Lewis and Clark Lake. Public Works.
 CASE (R S.D.) S 3747.....7/14/54. Provide for acquisition by U.S. of lands required for reservoir to be created by construction of Fort Randall Dam on Missouri River, and provide for rehabilitation of Sioux Indians of Crow Creek Reservation. Interior.
 CASE (R S.D.) S 3748.....7/14/54. Provide for acquisition by U.S. of lands required for reservoir to be created by construction of Fort Randall Dam on Missouri River, and provide for rehabilitation of Sioux Indians of Lower Brule Reservation in South Dakota. Interior.
 CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 178.....7/17/54. Establish Federal Highways Commission to make recommendations re transcontinental and mid-continental highways. Public Works.
 YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3768.....7/19/54. Authorize construction of flood control works on the lower Heart River in vicinity of Mandan, N.D. Public Works.
 AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 9901.....7/14/54. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property, as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.
 LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 9918.....7/15/54. Change name of Gavins Point Reservoir back of Gavins Point Dam to Lewis and Clark Lake. Public Works.
 SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 9905.....7/14/54. Provide for programs of public facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having a substantial surplus of labor. Public Works.
 YORTY (D Calif.) HR 9948.....7/19/54. Provide for construction of San Luis Reservoir, San Luis West Side Canal, Avenue Gap Reservoir, and Avenal Canal, Central Valley project, Calif. Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 9955.....7/20/54. Make provision for income tax treatment where taxpayer recovers a substantial amount held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.
 HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 9938.....7/19/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide emergency tax relief to livestock growers who are forced to dispose of their herds because of drought or other natural causes beyond their control. Ways and Means.
 KNOX (R Mich.) HR 9941.....7/19/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re definition of Western Hemisphere trade corporation. Ways and Means.
 O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 9942.....7/19/54. Amend paragraph 717 of title I of Tariff Act of 1930 re duties applicable in case of fish sticks. Ways and Means.
 REED (R N.Y.) HR 9922.....7/15/54. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe regulations re qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in determination of federal tax liabilities. Ways and Means.
 SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 9947.....7/19/54. Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (P.L. 287, 83d Cong.), to revise Internal Revenue Code re effective date of amendment concerning failure of a decedent who suffered a mental disability to relinquish a "power". Ways and Means.



late developments

Late developments of the week ending July 23, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections on the July 30 Weekly Report.

ATOMIC ACT DEBATE -- Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) July 23 blocked a move to get unanimous agreement to put a time limit on the Senate's atomic energy debate. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he would call off another night session if he could get the agreement to limit debate, which would take effect July 26. Republicans briefly shut off debate to kill an amendment to the bill July 23. The vote came on Knowland's motion to table an amendment offered by Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) that would have implemented President Eisenhower's proposal for a peacetime atomic pool. Party lines held almost firm in the test, with 44 Republicans and two Democrats voting for it. By 6 p.m. July 23, debate had been in progress for 56 hours, with exception of a 25-minute recess early July 23.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS -- The House July 23 cited two women and 15 men for contempt on recommendation of the House Un-American Activities Committee. A 376-0 roll call vote cited Bolza Baxter, Detroit, who last May refused to give the Committee records of the Labor Youth League of Michigan. A standing vote of 240-0 cited Horace C. Davis, University of Michigan math instructor. The other citations were approved by voice vote. Committee Chairman Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) said the 17 individuals, along with nine others cited in May, were "the most abusive of 290 witnesses who refused to answer the Committee's questions." The House also gave voice vote approval to a resolution purging Francis X. T. Crowley, New York City, of a contempt citation previously ordered. Crowley, who had refused to testify, changed his mind and appeared voluntarily before the Committee.

MCCARTHY AID CLEARANCE -- The Defense Department July 23 refused to budge from its refusal to grant security clearance to Thomas W. Lavenia, a staff aide to the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Wilbert M. Brucker, the Department's general counsel, announced the stand following a closed-door meeting with the Subcommittee. Brucker also said the Department was sticking to its refusal to give the Subcommittee any details of the reasons for withholding Lavenia's clearance. Earlier, on July 22, 23 prominent citizens urged all Senators, regardless of party, to vote for the Flanders resolution to censure McCarthy for abuse of his position. The resolution, sponsored by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), is scheduled to come to a vote July 30.

BRIBE -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., July 23 charged George D. Shirey, a York, Pa., cost accountant, with attempting to bribe his way into an appointment as postmaster at York. Brownell said a criminal information was filed in Federal District Court, Scranton, Pa., alleging that Shirey offered to make a \$1,000 contribution to the Republican Party in return for the appointment. The offer was allegedly made last December to Rep. S. Walter Stauffer (R Pa.). Brownell's charge involved a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum of \$1,000 fine and a year in jail. Just last week Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) reported to the Justice Department he had been offered a \$500 campaign contribution to change his vote on proposed postal pay raises.

SHIPS -- The House Merchant Marine Committee July 23 approved a bill to authorize expenditure of \$25 million to modernize ships in the government's laid-up merchant fleet. The work would be done in private yards in 24 months. A similar bill, already passed by the Senate, would authorize expenditure of \$45 million during a 12-month period. Senate-House conferees July 22 reached agreement on a compromise version of a \$150 million tanker construction program. The compromise bill would provide for private construction of 15 tankers and government construction of five.



congressional quiz

1. Q--How much has the U.S. paid out in veterans benefits?

A--The Veterans Administration and other veterans agencies by the end of fiscal 1953 had spent \$70,367,942,337 for veterans benefits such as compensation and pension payments, insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education and training and medical and dental care. This amount included payments to veterans of all U.S. wars.

2. Q--What is the largest item in veterans' benefits spending?

A--Bulk of VA spending each year -- \$2.4 billion in fiscal 1953 -- is for compensation and pension payments to veterans and their dependents.

3. Q--Was the Army-McCarthy hearing the longest to be undertaken by Congress?

A--The public hearings phase of other investigations has been longer. Two recent examples are the Pearl Harbor investigation in 1945-46, which lasted 71 days, and the 1951 hearing brought on by removal of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as UN Supreme Commander in Korea, 42 days. Public hearings into the Army-McCarthy charges lasted 36 days.

4. Q--Does any law require Congress to convene on a certain date and adjourn by a certain time?

A--The Constitution requires Congress to convene on Jan. 3, while the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 requires adjournment by July 31. Either date, however, may be changed by Congressional resolution.

5. Q--Has any session of Congress ever lasted longer than one year?

A--At least one could be said to have spanned more than a year. The third session of the 76th Congress sat from Jan. 3, 1940, to Jan. 3, 1941, a total of 366 days. The first session of the 77th Congress convened Jan. 3, 1941, and adjourned Jan. 2, 1942, a total of 365 days. Another session -- the second in the 81st Congress -- lasted 365 days, although the House took two recesses and the Senate one during that period. By contrast, the shortest session lasted only 10 days. That was the second session of the 34th Congress, which met from Aug. 21-30, 1856.

6. Q--Can Members of Congress be required to attend sessions?

A--Yes, the U.S. Constitution and the standing rules of each house say Members may be compelled to attend. The Constitution says (Article I, Section 5) -- each chamber may "compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide." Senate rules say "Whenever (on a roll-call vote) a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators..." House rules say when "a quorum is not present and objection is made...the Sergeant at Arms shall...bring in absent Members..."

7. Q--Can Congressmen be compelled to vote on issues before the houses?

A--A Senate rule states "When the yeas and nays are ordered...each Senator shall...declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate..." It adds that "When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor...(then) the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: 'Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?' which shall be decided without debate..." A House Rule prescribes: "Every Member...shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question." The Rules manual notes however, "It has been found impracticable to enforce the provision requiring every Member to vote." But the Senate on June 28, 1951, forced two Members to vote on passage of the Defense Production Act of 1951. Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and William Benton (D Conn.) had voted "present" and given reasons. The presiding officer called for the Senate to decide and the Senate voted by roll call not to excuse them from voting. Both Senators finally and reluctantly voted "yea."

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data may be found: (1) and (2), 897.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For details, check contents on front cover.)

ATOMIC ENERGY -- At week's end, both Senate and House hammered away at changes in the Atomic Energy Act. Senate debate had been in progress for 10 days and included a marathon session which droned on, interrupted only by a brief recess, while the Republican leadership prepared for an attempt to invoke cloture. House consideration began July 23 but with a limitation on debate.

HOUSING -- The House July 20 adopted a conference report on a compromise version of an omnibus housing bill. The vote followed rejection of a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to include President Eisenhower's public housing request.

COHN RESIGNS -- Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, resigned July 20. Cohn's action apparently headed off efforts to force his removal as an aftermath of the Army-McCarthy hearings.

VETERANS PAY RAISE -- The House passed July 21 a bill to increase compensation to disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans. The bill grants an average five per cent increase to disabled veterans and up to 25 per cent increases to dependents. The increases will cost \$110 million annually.

FHA PROBE -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee scheduled a series of cross-country hearings during the next two months into alleged irregularities in government-insured housing programs. The group voted to broaden its probe after hearing more witnesses tell of reaping "windfall" profits ranging over \$1 million.

POSTAL PAY SETBACK -- GOP leadership "all-or-nothing" strategy backfired July 21 when the House failed to pass a "package" bill raising postal rates and the pay of postal employees. The bill, brought up on a motion to suspend the rules, needed 266 "yea" votes. It got 228.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- The Senate Finance Committee July 20 reported an amended version of the House-passed Social Security bill.

POLITICAL NOTES -- In Montana, Sen. James E. Murray (D) and Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) won party nominations for the Senate in the Treasure State's July 20 primary.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS -- The House July 22 passed a catch-all supplemental appropriation bill

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through July 23, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported In House	Passed House	Reported In Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Appropriations:					
Treasury-Post Office	2/16/54	2/18/54	5/10/54	5/13/54	5/28/54
State, Justice, Comm.	2/25/54	3/5/54	6/9/54	6/14/54	7/2/54
Civil Functions	3/11/54	3/16/54	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/30/54
Independent Offices	3/26/54	3/31/54	5/14/54	5/19/54	6/24/54
Interior	4/1/54	4/6/54	6/3/54	6/7/54	7/1/54
Agriculture	4/9/54	4/14/54	5/27/54	6/2/54	6/29/54
Defense	4/26/54	4/29/54	6/11/54	6/17/54	6/30/54
Labor-HEW	6/4/54	6/10/54	6/22/54	6/25/54	7/2/54
D. C.	6/10/54	6/15/54	6/25/54	6/25/54	7/1/54
Legislative, Judicial	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/25/54	6/28/54	7/2/54
Mutual Security					
Hawaii Statehood	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Alaska Statehood	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Cong.-Jud. Salaries			5/12/53		
Witness Immunity			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Debt Limit Increase	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54	5/6/54	6/16/53	1/20/54	5/13/54
Bricker Amendment			6/15/53	2/26/54	
Korean Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54	6/18/54	7/2/54	**
Hospital Survey	3/3/54	3/9/54	6/16/54	6/22/54	7/12/54
Highway Program	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	5/6/54
Housing Program	3/28/54	4/2/54	5/28/54	6/3/54	
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Labor Act Changes			4/15/54	5/7/54*	
18-Year-Old Vote			3/15/54	Rejected 5/21/54	
Military Construction	5/25/54	5/26/54	7/1/54	7/9/54	
Social Security	5/28/54	6/1/54			
Reciprocal Trade	6/10/54	6/11/54	6/16/54	6/24/54	7/1/54
Mutual Security	6/25/54	6/30/54	7/15/54		
Farm Program	6/26/54	7/2/54	7/15/54		
Wool Bill	In Farm Program		3/4/54	4/27/54	
Atomic Energy	7/12/54		6/30/54		
Unemployment Benefits	6/29/54	7/8/54	7/12/54		
Health Re-insurance	7/9/54	7/13/54*	7/12/54		

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED -- The House backed up the major appropriation bills by passing a catch-all supplemental. Other bills, important although not listed in the select major legislation group, made progress.

*Recommitted

**In conference

for fiscal 1955. The measure, as approved following three days of debate and many amendments, carries a \$1,303,334,628 total.

CONTEMPT -- The House voted to cite 17 uncooperative witnesses for contempt. A Senate committee sought contempt citations against three others.

SPECIAL SESSION? -- Senate Majority Leader Knowland said he didn't think a special session, on sovereignty for West Germany, would be necessary.